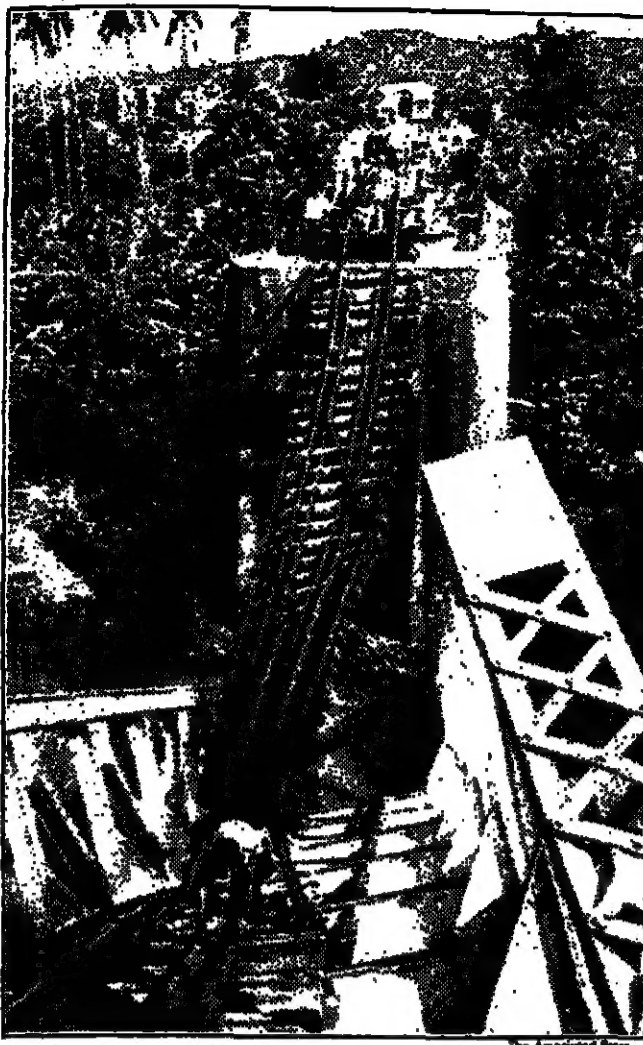


Filipino Rebels: Test for Army



Communist rebels hit a rail bridge this week south of Manila.

Guerrillas Now Hold Edge in War

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Almost half of the Philippine Army is engaged in the counterinsurgency campaign against Communist and Muslim rebels on the island of Mindanao, but its forces appear to be making little headway.

Army forces are spread thinly in garrisons along the populated coastal areas of the island, the southernmost and second largest of the Philippine archipelago. They patrol some villages of the interior, but the guerrillas appear to have the military initiative.

Most of the fighting in the area occurs when guerrillas attack a government garrison or ambush an army patrol in the heavily forested and mountainous countryside.

Many officers acknowledge they are reluctant to risk soldiers' lives by tracking down the insurgents when the government has not succeeded in bringing about the promised political and economic changes to combat the poverty and inequality that has caused the insurgency.

This was one of the complaints lodged against President Corason C. Aquino by Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who led the coup attempt in the Philippines last month.

The Philippine Southern Command, on the Zamboanga Peninsula, jutting westward into the Sulu Sea, is responsible for internal security on Mindanao and the neighboring island groups of Basilan, Jolo and Tawi-tawi.

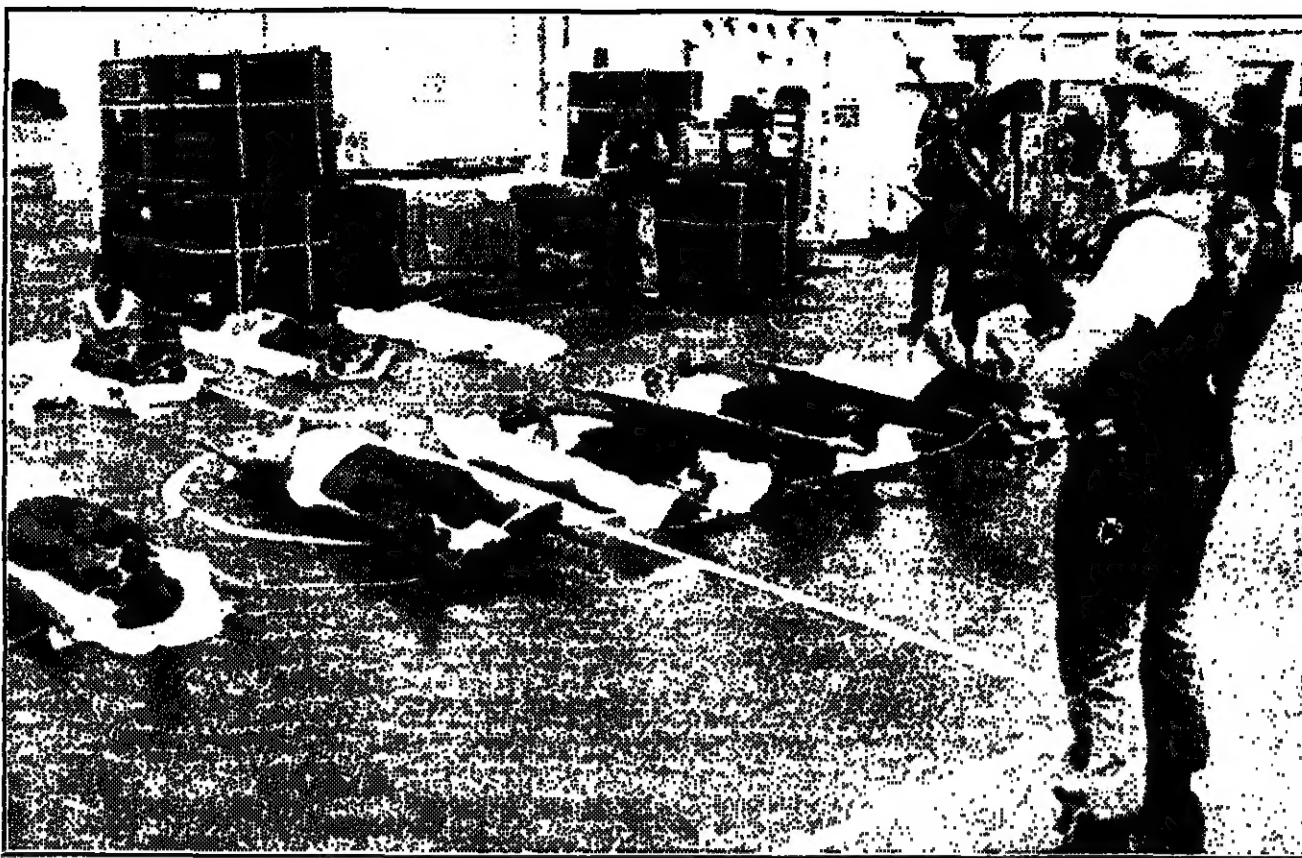
The command under General Cesar Tapia, a highly respected army officer, faces two regional insurgencies. One is conducted by the military arm of the Philippine Communist Party, the New People's Army. The other is an on-again, off-again war by the Moro National Liberation Front and other Muslim separatist guerrilla groups.

The Communist and Muslim rebels operate in separate areas and seldom cooperate, according to government officials.

Officers of the Southern Command consider the Communist insurgency the more serious threat. Unlike the Muslim separatist movement, which is regional and considered amenable to a political solution in the form of greater rights for the Muslims on Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, the Communists are trying to seize control of the entire Philippines.

Officers of the Southern Command said that the Communists are particularly difficult to find and

See REBELS, Page 7



A U.S. marine standing guard over Iranian seamen Wednesday aboard a navy vessel, the LaSalle, in the Gulf.

Elite, Secret Army Unit Attacked Iran Ship

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. attack on an Iranian Navy ship suspected of laying mines in the Gulf was carried out by army helicopters from a counterterrorism task force specially trained and equipped to operate in darkness and bad weather, Pentagon sources disclosed.

The helicopter that raked the Iran Ajr with rockets and gunfire, they said, was a special version of the Hughes OH-6A used by Task Force 160 at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Task Force 160 is a low-profile, fast-response unit designed to move undetected into terrorist or hostage situations almost anywhere in the world.

The helicopter is armed with machine guns and 2.75-inch (70.5-millimeter) rockets, which scatter shrapnel over a wide area to maximize

the chances of hitting a small target like the Iranian ship.

The helicopter also is equipped with an array of night-vision devices that most navy helicopters in the Gulf lack.

Pilots and gunners flying the helicopter wear high-technology night-vision goggles so they can see with only a little starlight and moonlight.

There were conflicting reports from the Pentagon and the Gulf as to whether more than one of the special helicopters carried out the attack.

Task Force 160 is sometimes called "the wings of Delta Force," the specially trained troops normally quartered at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, who have been sent to respond to several Middle East hijackings in recent years but have not engaged an adversary.

The Pentagon does not acknowledge publicly the existence of Delta Force or its aerial counterpart, though their existence has become an open secret.

Calling themselves "Night Stalkers" and using "Death waits in the dark" as a motto, Task Force 160 pilots practice flying low on the darkest nights.

Their flight training has proved highly risky, but Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, favored adding their night capability to the U.S. Gulf fleet, sources said. He also requested mine-detection capability, they said.

Last week, Pentagon officials said, Admiral Crowe moved from one ship to another in the Gulf explaining the rules of engagement if a U.S. helicopter or ship spotted an Iranian vessel laying mines. His message, one official said,

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See FORCE, Page 7

4 Types of U.S. Navy Missiles Said to Have Defects

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Four of the U.S. Navy's most modern missiles, including several deployed with U.S. forces in the Gulf, potentially suffer from manufacturing defects that can cause them to fail in combat, a draft report of the General Accounting Office has concluded.

The navy purchased the missiles at a cost of several billion dollars over the last 16 months despite knowledge of the potential defects, according to the report obtained this week by The Washington Post.

The missiles listed were the Sparrow, the Harpoon, the Phoenix and the HARM, a high-speed anti-radiation missile that can be aimed at aircraft, ships and radar installations. Only the Phoenix had been widely reported to have defects.

The navy sometimes ignored problems or waived requirements for the missiles, the report said. Instead of demanding repairs, the navy obtained better warranties. In one instance, it bought hundreds of useless, partly completed missiles and put them into storage because a key part was defective and needed reworking.

Although the report does not refer to naval operations in the Gulf, Sparrows failed twice when they were fired by F-14 jet fighters at what was believed to be an Iranian plane over the Strait of Hormuz on Aug. 10.

Since mid-1986, the navy has accepted hundreds of the Sparrows "that were suspected of having defects that could affect missile performance," the report said. The defects included improper wiring, poor soldering, inadequate detonators and wings that cannot be properly

folded before stuffing the missile into its launcher tubes.

Navy officials said Tuesday that none of the problems had affected the operation of the Sparrow, which they said had been more reliable than expected. But the General Accounting Office reported that the navy had been sharply at odds with one of the principal Sparrow manufacturers, the Raytheon Corp., over the cost of repairing missiles that failed routine tests.

The Sparrow costs an average of \$183,000 each, the report said.

Similar defects were found last year in soldering for the HARM, designed to be fired by A-7, F-18 and EA-6B carrier-based aircraft at enemy radar installations.

Discovery of the defects caused the navy to

See DEFECTS, Page 7

An 'Angry' Biden Quits U.S. Presidential Race

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. withdrew Wednesday from the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination, saying the "exaggerated shadow" of his mistakes had begun "to obscure the essence of my candidacy."

"I do it with incredible reluctance, and it makes me angry," he said. "I'm angry at myself for having put myself in the position of having to make a choice."

The Delaware Democrat made his announcement after damaging disclosures that he committed plagiarism during law school and exaggerated his academic accomplishments on a campaign stop.

Mr. Biden, 44, became the second Democratic candidate to quit the presidential race, months before the first primaries, over issues of personal integrity. Gary Hart, then the front-runner, withdrew after questions were raised about his relationship with Donna Rice, an actress and model from Miami.

"I still believe it's time to rekindle the spirit of idealism in this country," Mr. Biden said.

"I believe I could and I believe I will make a difference" in leaving the country a better place than his generation found it, he added. Mr. Biden entered the Senate in 1973.

Mr. Biden said he had to choose between "running for president and doing my job to keep the Supreme Court from moving in a direction that I believe to be truly harmful." He said he would remain "deeply involved" in the fight to block Robert H. Bork's confirmation to the high court.

Even as he withdrew from the 1988 race, he said with a smile, "There will be other presidential campaigns, and I'll be there."

Mr. Biden scheduled his announcement after meeting Tuesday night at his home in Wilmington, Delaware, with close political aides and family members. They unanimously recommended that he leave the race, sources said.

Mr. Biden's campaign has been struggling for more than a week to recover from a string of disclosures that he has used the words of other politicians in his speeches without attribution, that he plagiarized during law school and that he exaggerated his academic achievements.

The first blow fell when it was disclosed that Mr. Biden had lifted campaign speech material from a British politician, Neil Kinnock, delivering a personal anecdote as if it were his own.

That was followed by reports, confirmed by the senator, that he had plagiarized material for a law school paper more than 20 years ago.

Klosk

Jordan, Libya To Restore Ties

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Jordan has decided to restore diplomatic relations with Libya, broken since crowds burned the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli in February 1984, the press agency Petra reported Wednesday.

Petra said the decision was made at a cabinet meeting Wednesday chaired by King Hussein. The cabinet discussed preparations for an Arab summit meeting to be held in Amman on Nov. 8 to discuss the Iran-Iraq war.

Jordan has been a ally of Iraq throughout the seven-year Gulf conflict. Libya initially aligned itself with Iraq but has recently restored ties with Iraq and called for a cease-fire in the conflict.



Art and the Dreyfus Affair: Foran's cartoon of a lawyer kicking a military cap is part of a New York exhibition. Page 18.

GENERAL NEWS
■ Daniel Ortega's truce plan was criticized by a U.S. official and a contra leader. Page 6.
■ Scores by blacks on college admissions tests are rising steadily in the U.S. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ New orders for durable goods in the U.S. fell 3.1 percent in August. Page 9.

Britain To Close Iran Office

It Cites Attacks In Gulf, Urges Arms Embargo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Britain announced Wednesday that it would close Iran's military procurement offices in London. The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, called Monday's attack on a British-flagged tanker "the last straw."

Sir Geoffrey, in a speech prepared for delivery to the United Nations General Assembly, also called for an arms embargo against Iran because of its attacks on ships in the Gulf and its refusal to accept a cease-fire in its war with Iraq.

In Monday's attack on the British tanker, the *Gentle Breeze*, one crewman was killed and a fire was started.

Last Monday, U.S. helicopter gunships attacked an Iranian military ship, the *Iran Ajr*, in the Gulf. U.S. officials said it had been laying mines.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that 30 to 50 staff members of the arms procurement office had been given until Oct. 8 to leave Britain. Some employees are personnel from Iran's army, navy and air force.

The spokesman said that about 250 people in all were employed by the procurement office, which was set up in 1981 to fuel Iran's war effort against Iraq and obtain spare parts for its arsenal. The office has operated under the umbrella of the National Iranian Oil Company.

The Iranian chargé d'affaires, Mohammad Akhondzadeh Basti, was called to the Foreign Office and told of the decision.

Meanwhile, shipping executives in the Gulf region said that U.S. Navy warships and a refueling tanker left Kuwait on Wednesday on a trip through the Gulf, despite Iranian threats to attack the American attack on the *Iran Ajr*.

The executives said the 46,723-ton *Gas Prince* and its U.S. escorts had set sail as the U.S. Navy was searching waters off Bahrain for mines planted by the *Iran Ajr* before it was attacked.

In Washington, however, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger denied the reports that a convoy had set off.

The shipping sources said that navy warships were broadcasting warnings Wednesday to vessels to keep clear of the channel, 50 miles (80 kilometers) northeast of Bahrain, where the *Iran Ajr* was attacked.

"There are obviously many more mines than the six the navy said there were," one source said.

See GULF, Page 7



THE MOON STEALS THE DAY — Many Asians experienced a spectacular eclipse on Wednesday. On Okinawa, it started at about 10 A.M. as the moon's shadow began to slide across the sun. At 10:30 it was moving gradually toward the center, a half-hour later it had left only a bright wedge and, at 11:25, it created a perfect golden ring.

Missing Baggage: A Tale Told 15 Million Times

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This year, the world's airlines are expected to carry a billion passengers, each of whom will have an average of 1.5 pieces of checked baggage. Up to 1 percent of that baggage, or about 15 million bags, will fail to make it to the same place at the same time as the passenger, and millions more travelers will have experienced frustrating delays in airport claims areas.

"Of all the complaints we get," said David Kyd, information director for the International Air Transport Association in Geneva, "those concerning baggage are top of the list."

The reason bags fail to make connecting flights or take ages to reach the baggage carousel, according to Mr. Kyd and other industry spokesmen, is that air travel has increased by 30 percent in the last three years without a corresponding increase in airport facilities.

Airport congestion "is the main future problem in civil aviation, no doubt about it," Mr. Kyd said in a telephone interview. "Traffic is building up by 10 to 15 percent a

year, and facilities are not keeping pace. No new airports have been built in the United States since 1974, and in Europe only one is planned, at Munich. So when the peaks build up, everything gets clogged."

A survey of 30,000 travelers due to be made public Thursday by the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations, a Geneva-based consumer group, said speed was the feature that most people looked for in assessing an airport.

"By far the most important element of speed is swift delivery of baggage on arrival," the survey says. "This is the only feature selected by more than half of all passengers, and outweighs every other feature for every type of passenger, regardless of sex, class and frequency of travel and region of residence."

Nearly a third of those polled listed quick baggage claim as the area most in need of improvement at airports.

Amsterdam received the most nominations for favorite airport in the poll, followed by Singapore, Frankfurt, London-Heathrow, Tampa, Atlanta, Zurich, Paris-Charles de Gaulle and Dallas-Fort Worth.

Are airport managements taking the problem of baggage handling seriously?

"Very seriously indeed," said René André, communications director of the Airports Association Coordinating Council in Paris. "A passenger without his clothes is not a happy customer."

But such is the buildup of passengers, he said, that "it is difficult to alter national sex ratios in the near future."

Dr. Ericsson also said his method was unlikely to alter the sex balance of the population. He said couples who use his method are about evenly divided, with 52 percent favoring girls. In most cases, it is parents who have had children of only one sex who would like one child of the other.

Another breakthrough use of the method is its artificiality. It requires a number of steps — semen collection, multi-step sperm segregation, and artificial insemination.

Dr. Ericsson scoffed at the suggestion that the procedure raises moral problems. He contrasted this with cases reported from India where a fetus was aborted from tests in early pregnancy, it was not of the desired sex.

While some cultures traditionally have favored boy babies, the new techniques do not appear likely to be used widely enough

to alter national sex ratios in the near future.

In a telephone interview last week, Dr. Ericsson said his method was employed at about 60 centers in the United States and nine other countries. His latest protocol for producing boys, he said, has resulted in 34 males in 40 births. Efforts to produce girls have been successful in 33 of 45 births.

Dr. Charles B. Hammond, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Duke University, said last week that some physicians in the United States who have tried the Ericsson method "have been very impressed and very quickly." But, he added, most other physicians are not convinced.

Two new tests for birth defects are gaining in use in the U.S. Page 8.

Dr. Iizuka's method to enable parents to choose a boy or girl as they prefer.

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U.S. Prices Rise 0.5% On Higher Energy Costs

By Anne Swanson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Inflation in the United States took an unexpected leap in August as higher energy prices and housing costs pushed the Consumer Price Index up 0.5 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Wednesday.

It was the largest increase in the price index since January's 0.7 percent rise, also caused mainly by higher energy prices, and followed a 0.2 percent July increase. Over the past eight months, the rate of inflation has been 5.1 percent, on an annual basis. In 1986, consumer prices rose 1.1 percent.

The government said higher energy and shelter costs caused about two-thirds of the August rise.

Economists said the inflation increase should not be interpreted as a significant trend because it represents just one month's figures. However, several said prices were likely to accelerate faster in 1987 than they did last year.

"We are back on the track of 4 to 4.5 percent annual inflation," said Jerry Pegden, vice president and economist for Salomon Brothers in New York.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "Recent data on consumer and producer prices indicate that inflation is running at the 4 percent pace reported

during the first three years of the expansion."

Analysts generally had predicted smaller increases, in the range of 0.2 to 0.3 percent, for August.

On Monday, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had said there was "very little" evidence that inflation was accelerating.

The largest increases in the price index figures, which are adjusted for seasonal factors, came from oil prices, housing costs and educational expenses. The government said gasoline prices rose 3.1 percent in August and had gone up 21.4 percent since January.

However, oil prices have been rising more slowly since those figures were gathered and little further pressure on prices is expected.

Housing costs, comprising 27 percent of the entire index, rose 0.6 percent last month.

Food and beverage costs rose a slight 0.1 percent in August, after a 0.2 percent decline in July. Fruit and vegetables cost 2.3 percent less; meats, poultry, fish, eggs and dairy products cost 0.4 percent more.

Gasoline's 3.1 percent increase was partly offset by a 2.4 percent drop in auto finance charges. Used cars cost 0.3 percent more after having gone up a percentage point or more every month since February.

U.S. and Poland Select Ambassadors for First Exchange in 4 Years

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a four-year absence, the United States and Poland have agreed to restore ambassadors to each other's capitals, according to diplomats and U.S. State Department officials.

President Ronald Reagan has chosen John Davis, a career diplomat who is the charge d'affaires in Warsaw, to be the U.S. ambassador to Poland. The president is expected to notify Poland of his decision during the visit of Vice President George Bush this weekend.

Poland formally informed the State Department on Tuesday that it was naming Jan Kisielewski, a deputy minister for foreign affairs, as its ambassador to Washington, according to State Department and diplomatic sources. The process requires the consent of the administration, which is expected to be granted.

A senior State Department official announced that Poland had requested the process late Tuesday at a briefing on Mr. Bush's trip to Europe, which begins Thursday. The official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said that Mr. Bush would likely make comments related to the diplomatic exchange during a four-day stay in Poland beginning Saturday.

Diplomats said that the formal submission of names had taken place after U.S. officials indicated that Mr. Bush would request the exchange process for a U.S. ambassador during his visit.

Mr. Bush's visit will represent the most senior U.S. presence in Poland since a trip by President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

U.S. officials said the vice president's trip would represent a tangible indication of improved U.S.-Polish relations. Mr. Bush is expected to make a five-minute speech on Polish national television and is to sign an agreement calling

for improved scientific and technological cooperation, U.S. officials said.

In addition, he is to discuss Poland's troubled economy and make recommendations on how it can gain financial credit and other assistance from international lending agencies like the International Monetary Fund, the officials said.

Martial law was declared in Poland in December 1981, but the United States did not scale down its representation to the level of charge d'affaires until early 1983, when it removed Ambassador Frank Mesham, as part of a normal rotation. Poland would not agree to receive the new U.S. nominee unless certain political conditions were met, and the United States decided to leave the post open.

Poland's embassy in Washington has not had an ambassador since Romuald Spasowski defected when martial law was declared.

In addition to a meeting and official state dinner with the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mr. Bush will meet privately with Lech Walesa and other leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union at the residence of the U.S. charge d'affaires, Mr. Bush also is to meet with leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland.

Solidarity Talks Assailed
A Polish government spokesman said Tuesday that Mr. Bush's scheduled meeting with Solidarity leaders would do nothing to improve Polish-U.S. relations, United Press International reported from Warsaw.

"These meetings, loudly advertised by Western media, do not serve the goals of coexistence," the spokesman, Jerry Urban, said at a news conference.

He said that Solidarity leaders "are being financed with foreign money" and "agree with American authorities." Thus, Mr. Urban said, Mr. Bush will be meeting his "clients."



Peter Jennings, center, moderating a television debate between U.S. and Soviet legislators broadcast live in both countries.

Ads Irk Soviets During Live U.S. TV Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — "I feel," said Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, "like an actor who has to repeat his lines." He was clearly displeased.

"Here we go again," sighed Leonid Zolotarevsky, a Moscow television commentator. "It's another commercial break."

The two-hour program, seen simultaneously in both countries, was aimed at increasing understanding between the two powers, according to its initiators. But on both sides the discussion went little beyond a re-statement of known positions.

The program, "Capital to Capital," was broadcast via satellite by the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio and a U.S. network, ABC. It was broadcast at 7:30 A.M. Wednesday in Moscow and 11:30 P.M. Tuesday in Washington.

The Soviet participants seemed unprepared

for the frequent advertising breaks, one of which interrupted Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of the Soviet General Staff.

"I would appreciate it if you would let me know next time I am to be interrupted," the marshal snapped at Mr. Zolotarevsky, who moderated the program at the Moscow end.

A fair amount of the sparring occurred between the co-anchors, Peter Jennings of ABC and Mr. Zolotarevsky, as they tried to steer the discussion in sometimes different directions and around a series of U.S. commercial breaks.

Early in the program, Mr. Jennings explained to Soviet viewers: "And now we're going to do something that those of you in the Soviet Union may not be accustomed to — we're going to let some of our sponsors try to convince us to buy their products."

Joining Marshal Akhromeyev on the Soviet panel were Lev N. Tolstunov, chairman of one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet; Georgi M. Korniyenko, a senior Communist Party official; and Yevgeni P. Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences.

In Washington were Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and chairman of the

Senate Armed Services Committee; Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee; and Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, leader of the Republican minority in Congress.

There was a sharp exchange when Mr. Korniyenko cited a recent U.S. poll in which 44 percent of those questioned said they believed the Soviet Union had fought on the side of Nazi Germany in World War II.

"This sort of ignorance is what brings mis-

trust," said Mr. Korniyenko.

"I know a number of people who have a close knowledge of the Soviet Union who don't trust you entirely either," Mr. Aspin retorted.

When Mr. Nunn argued that Soviet conventional forces in Europe should be scaled back, Mr. Akhromeyev dismissed as "a legend" Western assertions that the East Bloc has an advantage in nonnuclear weaponry.

But panel members and the studio audiences in both capitals applauded when Representative Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, called for an end to confrontation and "a return to common sense."

WORLD BRIEFS

India Sends More Troops to Sri Lanka

MADRAS, India (Reuters) — India has sent a 1,200-strong paramilitary force to Sri Lanka to back up its 8,000 troops who are enforcing a peace agreement on the island, official sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the paramilitary force was shifted from this city in southern India to the Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka on Monday and Tuesday and that an additional 1,200 paramilitary troops were expected to be flown there later.

The new troops were sent at Sri Lanka's request to help maintain law and order in the two provinces, where at least 6,000 people were killed in a four-year rebellion by Tamil separatists. The peace agreement, signed seven weeks ago, has been violated repeatedly by militant Tamil guerrillas.

Burger Says Bork Is Not 'Extremist'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, in an unusual Senate appearance on behalf of a Supreme Court nominee, said Wednesday, "If Judge Bork is not in the mainstream then neither am I."

Mr. Burger repeatedly told the Senate Judiciary Committee at hearings on the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork that the judge is not an extremist. "It would astonish me to think he's an extremist any more than I'm an extremist," he said.

Mr. Burger said he had never seen a confirmation hearing "with more hype and more disinformation." He said initially he had not thought it would be necessary to testify on behalf of Judge Bork because the nominee was so well qualified. But the former chief justice added that "when the opposition mounted, I sent a message that I would be available."

5,000 Protest Noriega in Panama City

PANAMA CITY (Reuters) — Almost 5,000 protesters, dancing and chanting anti-government slogans, marched through the capital to demonstrate against the military leader, General Antonio Noriega.

The marchers chanted Tuesday to chants of "Justice! Justice!" while drivers in cars following the procession honked their horns in union. Panama has been hit by almost daily protests since June, when a dissident colonel accused General Noriega of political murder, vote rigging and other crimes. The general has denied the charges.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for one of Panama's two independent television channels said the government had re-imposed censorship on its coverage of local news, accusing it of broadcasting misinformation. A spokesman for Canal Four said the station would resume transmitting only international news. The channel began reporting local news Monday and Tuesday for the first time since July.

OAU Meets on Chad-Libya Conflict

LUSAKA, Zambia (Reuters) — Five African presidents met Wednesday in Zambia to try to find a lasting solution to the conflict between Chad and Libya, but the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, did not attend.

President Hissène Habré of Chad, however, attended the special Organization of African Unity meeting called by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who is OAU chairman. Also present were the presidents of Gabon, Mozambique and Senegal.

Western diplomats said Colonel Gadhafi's absence made success doubtful for the latest peacekeeping efforts of the organization, which negotiated a cease-fire that has been in effect since Sept. 11. The Libyan news agency JANA said Colonel Gadhafi would be represented by Foreign Minister Jeddallah Azouzi al-Tahli. Zambian officials said the Libyan delegation was headed by an ambassador.

For the Record

Sudan has ordered at least 16 relief agencies to leave the country within two weeks, relief officials in Nairobi said. In July, Khartoum said it would close more than 20 relief organizations, charging that they have been cooperating with the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army. (AP)

A British doctor was blamed Wednesday for failing to diagnose cervical cancer in 911 smear tests in Liverpool. The health authority said it could find no explanation why the pathologist, Dr. Kathleen Lodge, 66, had failed to detect the signs of cancer. She has now retired. (Reuters)

UNESCO's Executive Council opened its autumn session in Paris on Wednesday with an agenda headed by the choice of a successor to the departing director, Amadou Mahtar Mbow. (AFP)

Governor James R. Thompson completed Illinois' effort to become the first American state to enact sweeping laws to combat AIDS, signing bills Monday requiring tests from groups of diverse sex offenders and couples wishing to marry. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Brussels Controllers Suspend Strikes

BRUSSELS (AP) — Air traffic controllers at the Brussels airport suspended their daily warning strikes Wednesday. But air traffic in and out of the Belgian capital will remain disrupted as navigators of Belgium's national carrier, Sabena, announced a strike for Thursday.

The controllers halted their intermittent two-hour strikes that have disrupted traffic since Monday after management agreed to new talks on better working conditions, an airport spokesman said.

A Soviet Tupolev Tu-154 airliner with 161 passengers on board had to return to a Moscow airport Monday when its landing gear on one side failed to retract after takeoff, the Soviet daily Trud reported Tuesday. No one was injured. (AFP)

The Thai Communications Ministry is planning to install radar equipment at Phuket airport following an air crash there in August that killed 83 people, officials said Tuesday. (AFP)

A hurricane known as Emily hit the southern Dominican Republic Wednesday with 110 mph (180 kph) winds, killing two children and injuring two other people. Hurricane warnings remained in effect for the southeast and central Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos islands.

French Channel Dismisses Fiery Star

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Michel Polac, a provocative television talk-show host, has been dismissed by France's recently privatized TFI channel for his public irreverence toward his employer and officialdom.

He became the latest victim of a tradition of dismissing journalists because of their views—a tradition that had been considered the preserve of the state broadcasting sector, which still operates two channels.

Mr. Polac was told Tuesday that he was being fired because of his last two programs, in which the National Commission for Communications and Liberties was criticized and the new head of TFI, Francis Bouygues, was caricatured, TFI said. The commission oversees broadcasting in France.

It has been common for three decades for French television stations to remove journalists for their political views, especially following national elections. In the past, this was blamed on the fact that all the channels were state-owned.

A consortium led by Mr. Bouygues was awarded control of TFI in April. The denationalization followed the awarding of licenses to two other privately owned stations, La Cinq and M6.

Mr. Polac's removal as host of "Droit de Réponse," or "Right of Reply," a popular show on Saturday evenings, prompted many protests, but some observers said they thought he brought action on himself.

His program was known for exposing corruption in business and politics.

Mr. Polac has often been attacked for being partial, particularly by critics on the right.

The broadcasting commission had complained in a letter to Mr. Bouygues that Mr. Polac, in a Sept. 12 show, had cast doubt on the integrity of its members.

On the show, a lawyer for a radio station that has started a lawsuit against the commission accused some of its members, whom he did not name, of corruption.

During the program, Dominique Jamet, a journalist from the newspaper Le Quotidien de Paris, warned Mr. Polac that the allegations were "extremely vague and extremely serious."

TFI said Mr. Polac had acknowledged that he had "gone beyond the admissible limits" and had promised to apologize at the start of his next show but did not do so.

The TFI statement added that in the next program he insulted Mr. Bouygues in a cartoon drawn dur-

ing the show. It showed Mr. Bouygues using a scatological term to pour scorn on his station.

"It is inadmissible that a producer like Michel Polac, paid 100,000 francs (\$16,600) a month, allows himself to criticize and seriously insult the company which employs him on the air," the statement said.

The show dealt with the building of a bridge to the Ile de Ré, an island off France's west coast, by a construction firm owned by Mr. Bouygues.

The broadcasting commission was set up after parliamentary elections brought a conservative coalition, led by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, to power in March 1986.

On Monday, President François Mitterrand said in the weekly Le Point that the commission had not done enough to preserve culture on the air and "nothing to improve the sentiment known as respect."

Philippe Tesson, the editor of Le Quotidien de Paris, said: "I am not going to cry over Polac. He took his risks."

But the head of programming of M6, Jean Stock, described Mr. Polac as "a monument."

Mr. Jamet, a frequent guest on the show, said that if Mr. Polac's program "was simultaneously the best and the worst, it was at least a piece of freedom."

A New Book 'by Gorbachev' Lacks That Personal Touch

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At first glance, the proposal sounded irresistible: a book about world affairs written by the architect of glasnost, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

A closer examination, however, showed that the book being offered to American publishers was actually what one publisher called a "cut and paste" job of Mr. Gorbachev's speeches and writings. The book was put together by two Austrian journalists, who have apparently

never met the Soviet leader, much less interviewed him.

A German-language edition of the book is to be officially presented at a Soviet Embassy reception in Vienna on Sept. 30. But it is still undecided whether the Kremlin, which has approved the compilation, will allow Mr. Gorbachev's name on the title page.

Scott Meredith, the literary agent who is handling the book in the United States, said he had been told by the Austrian publisher and by the Austrian government that the book was genuine. But in the

face of denials of Mr. Gorbachev's direct involvement, he said, "We'll obviously have to reconsider whether to pull out or not."

Oleg P. Benyukh, spokesman at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, said Tuesday: "This is not a book by Gorbachev or a book of interviews with Gorbachev. The Austrian journalists have never met with him, as far as I know. It's a compilation of excerpts from speeches, plus questions they invented later on."

The German-language edition is to be published in Austria by Ver-

lag Orac. Leonid Petrov, a spokesman in Soviet embassy there, said Tuesday that the book had been approved by the Kremlin after his embassy had passed it along.

A spokesman for Verlag Orac acknowledged that the authors had not specifically asked questions of Mr. Gorbachev but had instead written out questions themselves and placed them ahead of relevant statements abstracted from speeches and other public material of the Soviet leader.

Mr. Meredith expressed surprise that the book was not as he had

outlined it to publishers. Both the Austrian publisher and the Austrian government, he said Tuesday, "have told us repeatedly this is exclusive, it's what Gorbachev wants."

In his letter to the publishers on Sept. 14, which was accompanied by 104 pages of manuscript in German as well as a summary and an English translation of a few pages, Mr. Meredith described the work as "an extremely important book, project by an unusual new client: Mikhail Gorbachev."

In the letter and in conversation,

Mr. Meredith said the project had come by way of the Austrian government, which had become involved because the two Austrian writers "got Gorbachev's agreement for a series of interviews."

These went well, the letter said, and "Gorbachev decided to write a book based on his responses and combined with some of his previous public and private statements."

Publishers were told the book would "carry Mr. Gorbachev's by-line alone, with a credit inside to the two journalists, Herbert Steiner and Maria Sporer, who, the letter said, 'got the project started with their interviews, and are working with Gorbachev in putting the final manuscript together.'"

Publishers were asked to respond by Sept. 23, and the manuscript was promised on Oct. 31.

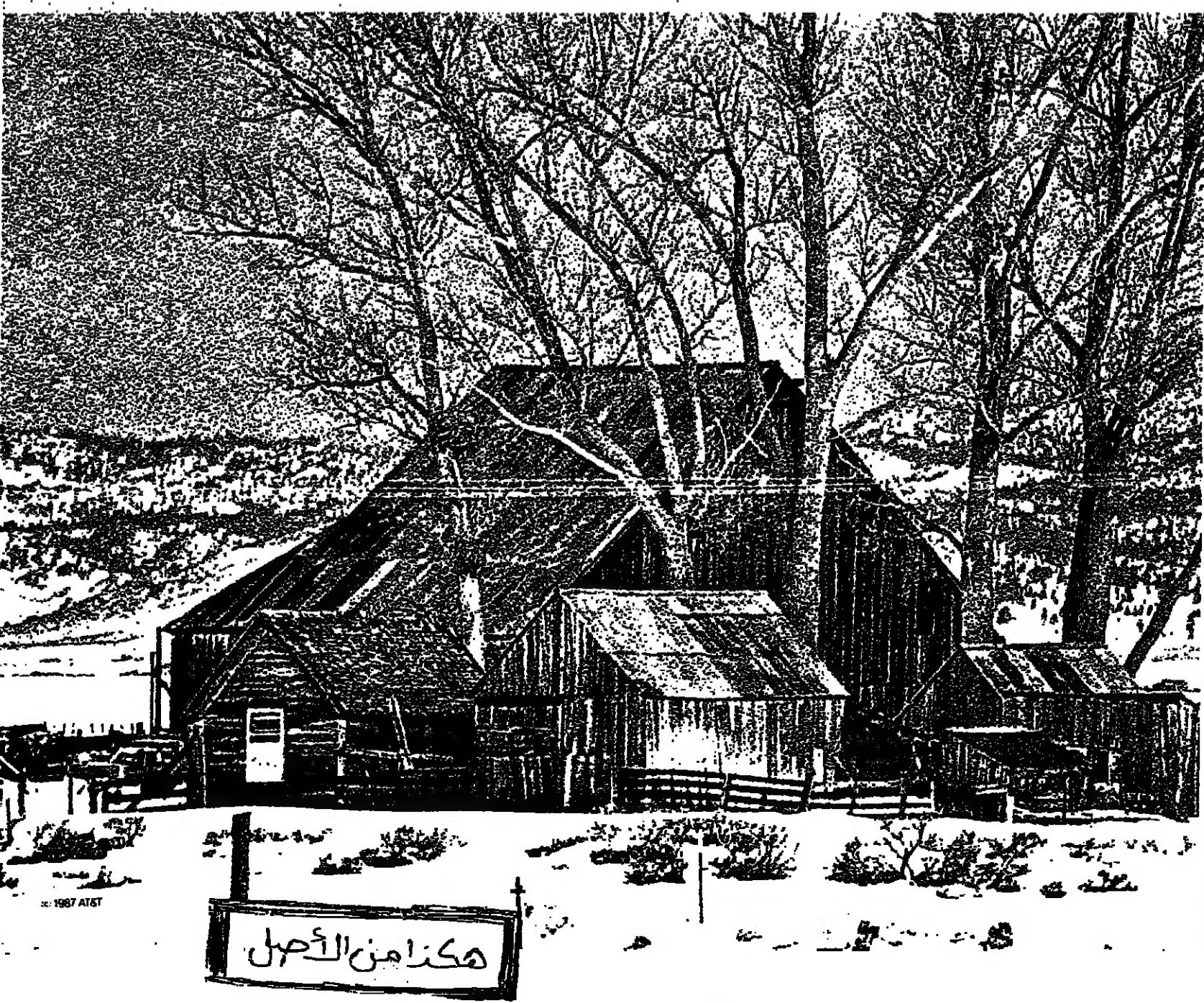
Several collections of Gorbachev speeches and position papers are in print in English, including three from Richardson & Steiner, a small publisher.

Although the first two volumes are largely collections of position papers, according to Stewart Richardson, a partner in the company, the most recent volume, "Toward a Better World," published last spring, contains a chapter written especially by Mr. Gorbachev.

"Richardson knows Gorbachev personally," Mr. Benyukh of the Soviet Embassy said. "His books are the only authorized Gorbachev books in English."

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U.S. Jet Shoots Down One of Its Own

The Associated Press

NAPLES — A U.S. Air Force reconnaissance plane was shot down by a U.S. Navy aircraft during naval exercises in the western Mediterranean, a U.S. Sixth Fleet spokesman said Wednesday.

No one was hurt in the accident on Tuesday during exercises conducted around the Mediterranean

by the allied forces of southern Europe, according to the spokesman.

He said a Navy F-14 jet fighter fired a missile that struck the Air Force RF-4C plane, causing it to crash, but that the two crew members in the reconnaissance plane safely ejected and were picked up at sea by the U.S. carrier Saratoga.



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THE MEAL WAS FINE. THEN THE SAUCE ARRIVED.

Nothing wrong with the sauce, you understand.

In fact, as part of a banquet to celebrate a conference of chefs at the Gothenburg Sheraton, more than the usual care and attention had gone into its preparation.

The problem was that the guest (like most guests in our experience) preferred the sauce served onto his plate. Rather than onto his lapel. (A subtle sauce can look very unsubtle adorning a white dinner jacket.)

Fortunately, the maître d' was a man who looks at such accidents and sees only opportunities.

Helping the guest remove his jacket, he offered his own as immediate, temporary



replacement. At the same time whisking the sauce-stained garment off to be dry-cleaned.

And before the coffee was finished, the jacket, freshly cleaned and pressed, was returned to our guest.

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But not with examples like that

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Seeking a Gulf Peace

Iran Hangs Back

A quiet and urgent effort is alive at the United Nations to produce a cease-fire and settlement in the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war. The effort rests on maintaining a consistent approach between the Security Council, especially the two great powers, and the secretary-general. The United States and the Soviet Union are playing, in their ways, the role of enforcer. Javier Pérez de Cuellar is the would-be mediator. The sticking thing is not the difficulty of their joint task — that is a given — but the cautious hope they share that a breakthrough could be near.

The military incident in the Gulf Monday night produced a great swell of anger on Tuesday from Iran's president, Ali Khamenei. Yet Iran has received scant international sympathy, and Americans seem nervous but generally supportive of this use of the U.S. Navy — the purpose for which it was sent to the Gulf. A host of the revolutionary guards had just shot up a British tanker. What U.S. helicopters are reported to have hit was a ship of the regular Iranian navy that had been spotted laying mines in international waters and was found to have 10 more mines aboard. After his protest, Mr. Khamenei picked up the discreet discussions that the secretary-general has been conducting with Iran to nail down its response to the unanimous UN peace appeal.

President Reagan, speaking on Monday, had challenged President Khamenei to state "clearly and unequivocally" whether Iran accepts the UN appeal, Iran states nothing clearly and unequivocally. Still, the diplomatic pressure on Iran from Iraq, plus wider acceptance for its view that a cease-fire confined to sea is unfair and one-sided, and it extends attacks by its superior and practically unchallenged air force. Not all Security Council members are as ready as Washington to press on to a second resolution demanding an arms embargo against Iran. But the case for ending the flow of arms to Iran has never been so forcefully made. The huge political risks that Iran was earlier willing to take in opening arms-for-hostages dealings with the "great Satan" hint at its vulnerability even to a slowing of the flow.

The United Nations resolution offers Iran as well as Iraq great benefit. Of special potential value to Tehran is the unusual provision, one drafted with its requirements in mind, creating a commission to examine how the war began. Iraq already says yes. Iran, increasingly isolated, hangs back.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Hard-Line Speech

It was Iran's turn to speak on Tuesday before the green marble at the United Nations, and the world waited with unusual anticipation. Would Iran heed the UN call for a cease-fire in its war with Iraq? What would Iran say about its attack Monday on a British tanker? What could Iran say about its vessel caught by the U.S. Navy laying mines in the Gulf? What the

world heard was a truculent, hard-line speech by President Ali Khamenei rejecting as a "pack of lies" the reports of mine-laying by the vessel. The ship, crew and mine-laid mines are now in Bahrain. The evidence should soon be available to the Security Council, and the world. If the charge stands, Iran will have been caught in a reckless act of war — an offense that could finally impel the world to bring down on Iran an arms embargo.

The time is ripe for the Reagan administration at last to get its Gulf policy in order. There are now signs of operational improvements. The United States attacked the Iranian vessel while it was laying mines in international waters under cover of darkness. The navy, whose helicopters lack night vision devices, used army helicopters, which have them, to catch the Iranians in the act.

Policy vision is likewise improving. Washington initially rushed in pretending to a strict neutrality in the seven-year-old war between Iran and Iraq. Compounding the blunder, President Reagan failed to invoke the War Powers Act, which requires him to inform Congress when U.S. forces face imminent hostilities and to pull them out in 60 days unless Congress approves their mission. The confusion is beginning to lift. Mr. Reagan's remarks at the United Nations Monday make plain that he sees Tehran's behavior, not Moscow's, at the heart of the present crisis. Iran's radical adventurism threatens regional stability, moderate Arab states and the world's oil interests. With more candid American recognition of that has come European support. What started as a muddled American effort to refuel Kuwaiti ships and thwart the Soviet Union is now an allied effort to thwart Iran.

A weekend's intense discussion with Israelis and Arabs at a conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies — an occasion for professionals to talk frankly across national and ideological barriers — left one with both a conviction of change and a sense, however slight, of opportunity.

Syria is in Lebanon today because of its belief that Syrian security is at stake. Since 1975, when civil war began in Lebanon, Syrian policy has not been aggressive or revisionist toward Lebanon but conservative, intended to prevent partition or the establishment of any power hostile to Syria, while avoiding a war with Israel that Syrians recognize they would lose.

This policy reflects Syria's historical relationship to Lebanon, which did not become a separate state until 1926 and gained full independence only after World War II. Even then, the two

economies remained closely linked, and formal diplomatic relations, as between wholly separate nations, were never established between Beirut and Damascus. Lebanese today acknowledge that a "special relationship" exists between their country and Syria.

Many Israelis are prepared to admit this, too. Israel had dramatic and revisionist policy aims in 1981 when it invaded Lebanon to expel the Palestine Liberation Organization and put the Christian Phalangist Party into power as its client. The United States backed that plan, which failed, at heavy cost to all. Israel retreated from Lebanon in 1985, wounded and wiser.

Realists in Israel now say that if Israel cannot pacify Lebanon, some one must, even if it is Syria. In effect, they say to the Syrians: Welcome to Lebanon; much good may it do you. Leave us our security zone; keep your distance from our frontier.

But can Syria pacify Lebanon? The prudent answer is that if the Syrians cannot do it, no one can, but that the job probably is beyond the capacity even of the Syrians. Lebanon now international — encapsulates — the deepest conflicts of the region. To detach the specifically Lebanese elements, to deal constructively with them, is probably no longer possible.

But neither Israel nor America has a solution. Iran, which sponsors the radical Shiites in Lebanon, has no solution, either, since the moderate and Sunni Moslem communities, the PLO, the secular nationalists, the Druze, the Christians — all are against them.

No community can seriously expect to establish itself over the others. Each will fight to keep the others from ruling. Syria's advantage is that it sponsors no single community, tolerates all and is ready to subvert or betray each in the interest of its own dominance.

Moscow is returning in strength to Middle Eastern diplomacy because Washington is no longer a credible mediator among the region's contending parties. When Anwar Sadat expelled the Russians from Egypt in the mid-1970s, America moved to sponsor the "moderate" Arabs as well as Israel, and thus arbitrate the region's conflicts. It believed that the Soviet Union could be kept permanently on the margins, without real influence.

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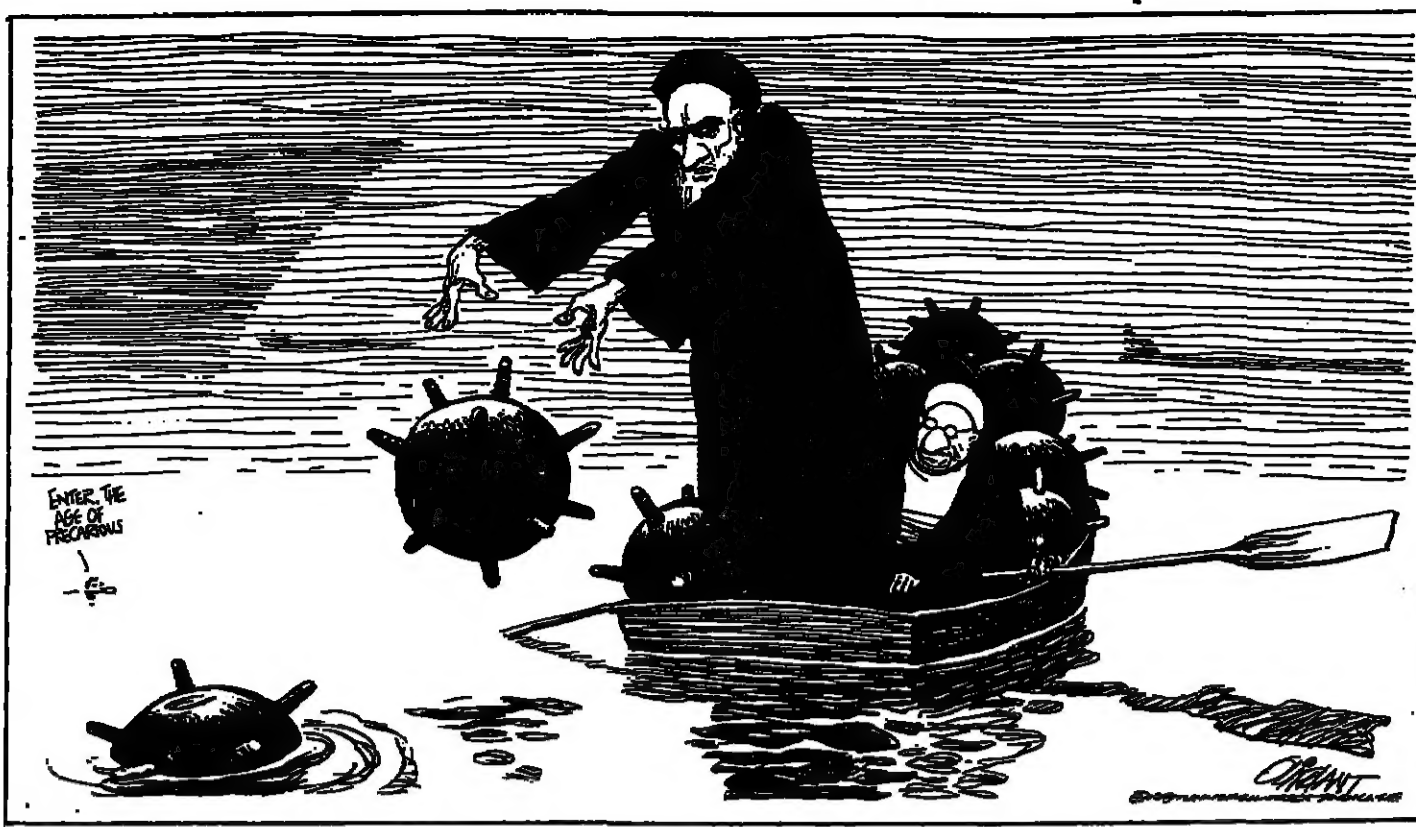
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Middle East: The Power Cards Have Been Re-Dealt

By William Pfaff

BARCELONA — Slowly, ever so slowly, the United States moves toward an acknowledgment that Syria and the Soviet Union now have to be dealt with in any Middle Eastern settlement. Nothing fundamental will be accomplished without them. This is a serious policy reversal for the United States, but it is not necessarily a development for the worse, as influential circles in Israel already recognize.

A weekend's intense discussion with Israelis and Arabs at a conference of the International Institute for Strategic Studies — an occasion for professionals to talk frankly across national and ideological barriers — left one with both a conviction of change and a sense, however slight, of opportunity.

Syria is in Lebanon today because of its belief that Syrian security is at stake. Since 1975, when civil war began in Lebanon, Syrian policy has not been aggressive or revisionist toward Lebanon but conservative, intended to prevent partition or the establishment of any power hostile to Syria, while avoiding a war with Israel that Syrians recognize they would lose.

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When Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, Moscow muted its support for radical Middle Eastern forces and cultivated influence among the other Arabs, whose confidence in America had faded. There have been overtures to Israel. There now is widening support for the region for an international conference on the Middle East in which the Soviet Union would play a prominent role. It is assumed that no settlement is possible without Soviet recognition and active support.

OPINION

The Season Of Decision At UNESCO

By Dragoljub Najman

The writer, a Yugoslav, is a former assistant director-general of UNESCO. He left the organization after conflicts with the current director-general.

PARIS — The current session of UNESCO's executive board is without a doubt the most important in the agency's 41-year history. On the agenda: whom to recommend to the general conference as the next director-general. The decision may make or break UNESCO.

To understand what is happening in the only United Nations agency from which two founding members, the United States and Britain, have withdrawn, one must start with its origins. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization began life with no fewer than three "original sins."

The first was that its areas of responsibility were intrinsically areas of ideological confrontation. All UN agencies are political, and to talk about the "politicization" of this or that agency is not enlightening. However, only in UNESCO was ideological confrontation unavoidably on the agenda from the beginning. And while there can be consensus in politics, they are much more difficult in the field of ideology.

To live with the resulting problem, successive heads of UNESCO, from the British biologist Julian Huxley in the '40s to the French educator René Maheu in the '70s, tried to find gaps in the general ideological confrontation where it would be possible to develop limited areas of cooperation. They performed this task with considerable success over the years, but it called for fine judgment, sensitivity and an absence of partisanship.

Second, UNESCO was put in charge of organizing intergovernmental cooperation in areas in which governments often have nothing or very little to say. How do you get very different governments to cooperate in the social sciences? Where are the ministries of social sciences? How do you organize such cooperation in the fields of communication when, in many countries, it is considered vital to the health of society that governments should have very little control over information? The same holds for culture once one goes beyond the superficial level of "exchanges."

Third, UNESCO was virtually the only agency not created to take charge of a big well-defined international system. If there were no Universal Postal Union, it would have to be invented; coordination of the world's postal services into a coherent system requires it. If there were no International Telecommunication Union, the same would be true. UNESCO, on the other hand, was put in charge of areas of education, science, culture and so on — areas that do not represent discrete systems at the international level. It therefore never had the same clear-cut management function, nor as well-defined a sense of limits.

These three characteristics have made UNESCO the most vulnerable of all international organizations. The crisis that it now faces results from the combination of these inherent weaknesses and the disastrous management provided by its current director-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, a Senegalese.

It has been a despotism management, demoralizing the secretariat and alienating many member countries. It has been an ideological management, deliberately substituting confrontation for cooperation. It has been a reckless management, wasting scarce resources and dissipating good will. The public image of the organization is catastrophically bad. It damages the whole cause of international cooperation by confirming the prejudices of its opponents.

If it does not want to destroy the organization, the executive board must emphatically reject the idea of a third mandate for Mr. Mbow. He has said that he will not seek a third term, but if the board does not unite behind one of the many able candidates for the job, he is likely to get it anyway. That would spell the end of UNESCO.

The executive board should propose a candidate of unchallengeable integrity whose commitment to international cooperation, the free circulation of information and the defense of human rights would bring back the United States and Britain. It should propose a candidate capable of bringing the organization back to a program centered on "conflict-free zones" such as the promotion of scientific cooperation and the fostering of literacy.

Such a person — no matter where he or she came from — would easily be elected in November by the general conference and turn the page on a tragic period in the life of UNESCO.

The New York Times.

When the Words Are Stale, They're Just Words

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The unmasking of Joe Biden as a rhetorical kleptomaniac somewhat diminishes his claims as an American Demagogue. But that is the least of the problems. Senator Biden has only occasionally credited orators such as Neil Kinnock, leader of the British Labor Party, and the late Robert Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey for winged words he has borrowed from them. But the real problem, surely, is that many of these winged words were in many cases the work of ghostwriters in the first place.

Adam Walinsky, a sometime Robert Kennedy speechwriter, remembers sitting under a redwood tree in 1968 and writing the lines (mocking Lyndon Johnson's boasts about the gross national product) that Mr. Biden has fished. "It's a counterfeit of emotion," Mr. Walinsky says. "The person who just grabs somebody else's thoughts that way isn't going through the emotion to produce them."

True, but Mr. Walinsky misses a capital irony. If he, not Robert Kennedy, wrote the lines, then they weren't Robert Kennedy's, either. And it is far from unimaginable that the emotions were counterfeit in his case as well.

And that gets us a bit closer to a useful point. The Biden plagiarism affair might serve a cleansing purpose in politics if Mr. Biden's habit were seen as the latest manifestation of a deepening rot in public discourse.

The public figures who still write for themselves seem to be a shrinking minority. The New York Times Book Review recently carried a fascinating account of how Lee Iacocca's bestselling book was proposed, designed and manufactured for him by publishers and a ghostwriter — who has gone on, now, to write a book signed by the former speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill.

Similarly, political oratory has become little more than a laundry process of passing shopworn phrases from mouth to mouth, like a sort of communal toothbrush. Or, to alter the metaphor, candid wine in a new gooskin, every four years. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker.

For Democrats, the prototype is a dim and distorted memory of John Kennedy. For most of his tragically abbreviated political career, he was an endearingly awful speaker, mouthing choppy phrases in a Boston brogue accented with choppy gestures. Most of his most memorable utterances (including the 1961 Inaugural Address and even his Pulitzer Prize book, "Profiles in Courage") were in large part written for him by others.

Biden apologists note that even Ronald Reagan has occasionally lifted a line or two without attribution, including FDR's line about "a rendezvous with destiny." But of course that line (like, say, "four score and seven years ago" or "entangling alliances") is so embedded in political folklore that every politically literate hearer immediately recognizes the allusion. That cannot be said of Mr. Biden's unconfessed borrowings.

To find a presidential-class orator who wrote most of his own lines, you would have to go back to Woodrow Wilson, and before him to Abraham Lincoln, the only writer of stylistic distinction ever to occupy 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Before that, the curfew masters of their own words were few: the two Adamses, Jefferson and Madison.

But the problem now has sunk well beyond mere ghostwriting. In the past, you could safely assume that even borrowed lines accurately reflected the thought and character of the speaker. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker. No longer, Mr. Biden, is the character of the speaker.

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Washington Post Writers Group.

Moscow Book Fair: A New Mood Amid Old Worries

By Peter Onos

NEW YORK — There is a word, a Russian slang expression, *polozheniya*, which means "for show," as in the empty gestures used by Soviet officials in the past to deceive foreigners looking for signs of reform — a small edition of a previously banned poet, for instance, with most copies sent abroad. A decade after leaving Moscow at the end of a three-year tour as The Washington Post's correspondent, I went back to the Soviet Union eager to learn whether Mikhail Gorbachev had merely imposed a new, improved model of *polozheniya* or embarked on something more profound.

The answer is that important and exciting changes appear to be taking place, at least in the sensitive areas of cultural ideology and public relations. But I

OPINION

If Casey Knew, Then Reagan Must Have

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—My two favorite old-time radio programs were "Inner Sanctum" and "I Love a Mystery." The question that titillates political mystery lovers today goes to the creaking door of the late William J. Casey in the Iran-contra plot.

Few doubt that Mr. Casey, America's most daring spy master, was the driving force in persuading the president to trade arms to Iran for the ransom of hostages, a group that included the CIA's tortured station chief in Beirut.

Nor do many doubt that Mr. Casey, impatient with the law-abiding bureaucracy at the CIA, decided to circumvent most of his own agency and run the clandestine arms-for-hostages operation through a couple of apparitions at the National Security Council named John Poindexter and Oliver North.

Mystery lovers ask: Did Mr. Casey know about the diversion of arms profits from the Iran deal to the Contras in Nicaragua? If he did not, the diversion would merely be a bonafide mixture of two covert actions by amateurs. But if Mr. Casey did know, and had adopted the "best idea" as a way of finessing obstructions in Congress, then responsibility might be tracked on up to the top.

Did Mr. Casey know? Admiral Poindexter's testimony suggests not — but that disinformation specialist is an admitted destroyer of presidential findings, and it is evident that his intention is to stop the blame from going higher than himself. Colonel North says yes — but because that acknowledged liar needs all the high-level prior approval he can get, it serves his interest to implicate the deceased director of central intelligence in what a grand jury may deem to be "lawbreaking." So the Ammanpolis adventures cancel each other out.

Mr. Casey's favorite operatives in Spookville, who were assigned by him to guide and translate for Colonel North, would have us believe that their departed boss was innocent of any knowledge of the diversion; but the wide circle of Casey admirers cannot conceive of so perceptive and wide-ranging a mind not knowing of such a central part of his fiercest operation. Mr. Casey's friends split between those who do not want him remembered as a knave and those who refuse to let him appear the fool.

You might think that Attorney General Ed Meese would know; he had hurried over to see Mr. Casey alone after the diversion memo (possibly planted in the files by Colonel North to establish higher responsibility) had been discovered by the Justice Department. The memory of America's chief law enforcement officer

is extraordinarily fuzzy, but afterward he came before the cameras to say that in the U.S. government, only Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter — implicitly, not Mr. Casey — knew.

That seemed fishy to me at the time. A few weeks later — on the day before a cancerous tumor caused Mr. Casey's brain seizure — I solicited a call from my longtime friend, who had been displaying uncharacteristic testiness for the past year. The sudden appearance in the arms dealings of Roy Furmark, a former client of Mr. Casey's and mine in years gone by, struck me as evidence of Mr. Casey's early and deep involvement in the entire Iran-contra operation.

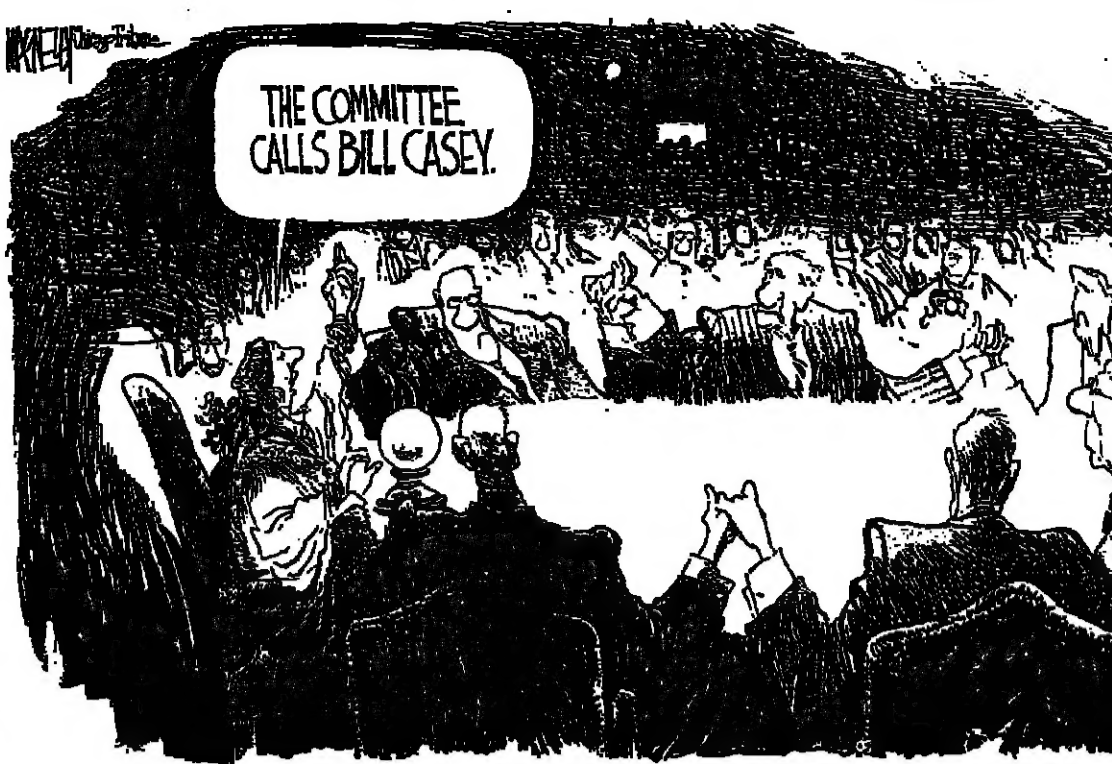
Mr. Casey called from his Long Island home three times that Sunday to assure me that the CIA had nothing to do with the fund diversion, that this was really an Israeli operation, that Colonel North was on his own, and that Mr. Furmark had revealed the diversion only a month before. He insisted that the truth was being told by the middleman Adnan

Khashoggi and Mansour Ghorbanifar. But the desperate-sounding Casey protested too much; I'm sure he was trying to sell a bill of goods. In my judgment, he knew of the diversion from the start and Colonel North was his agent.

If I'm right about that, it follows that Admiral Poindexter would have known that Mr. Casey knew. The admiral would also have logically assumed that the president would have known about the illegal diversion — at least in gruffly mumbled terms — from his political confidant and strategic adviser, Mr. Casey. That would explain why Admiral Poindexter, a naval order-follower known for the copiousness of his notes, approved Colonel North's illicit operations long before written findings were prepared.

The admiral is now doing what he considers the honorable thing by claiming that the buck ended at the national security adviser's desk, thereby protecting Mr. Casey even in death. Why? Because that keeps the likelihood of guilty knowledge of lawbreaking out of the Oval Office.

Creaking doors are gossied with pardon hopes; not all beloved mysteries are solved. *The New York Times*



Like Digging Out of a Well

By Joe Murray

LUFKIN, Texas — A friend of mine has been attending a wellness program for a couple of months. He's so healthy he says he wishes he were dead. "They won't let me eat red meat."

"For how long?" I asked.

"Forever," he grumbled.

"That long, huh?"

He didn't say exactly what they allow

MEANWHILE

him to eat. The general rule, he says, is if it tastes good, spit it out.

"They won't let me drink milk, either."

"Forever?"

"And a day," he said, moaning low.

"Fact of the matter is," he continued, "almost everything is forever. You even have to jog forever."

"But wellness is, well, good for you, isn't it? Like they say: No pain, no gain."

"That's what they say," he said.

"What I say is, no pain, no gain. And then he told me about a person in the program whose knees hurt so bad when she jogged that she finally had to go to her regular doctor for help."

"My knees hurt so bad when I jog, I don't jog," the doctor told her.

Ah, the miracle of modern medical science never ceases to amaze!

As for my friend, he's having serious doubts about really wanting to live well, especially since he has found out that it is no guarantee of dying well.

To hear him tell it, wellness is like trying to dig yourself out of a well, and getting to China takes forever.

"The problem is, you don't live forever," he said. "What you're doing is building up your cardiovascular system, which is O.K., I guess, as far as it goes. But the end result is that you die of cancer instead of a heart attack."

He said he wasn't kidding, and I believe him. Nobody kids about cancer. But some people plan for it.

He said part of the program even includes a seminar on how to know when you are dying of cancer.

He skipped that meeting. He said he didn't want to know.

"The screwy thing is, I can't drink milk but I'm allowed two quarts of whiskey a month. That's the way it goes. But it's not O.K. by him. He doesn't drink. He's afraid that if they find that out, they'll force it down him. They're awfully strict about their rules," he said.

I know what I would do. I'd save up those drinks. I don't think he would have any trouble finding somebody to swap him a pretty good steak for a couple quarts of whiskey. That way he would at least have something besides dying that he could look forward to.

Cox News Service

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Walter Duranty of The New York Times wrote that stories of the artificial famine used to exterminate Ukrainians were highly exaggerated. A short time later, the beginnings of the Holocaust were ignored. In light of such history, the media have an obligation to be even-handed and critically perceptive.

Evidence of continuing Russification programs, persecution of dissidents of all faiths and a tradition of putting the Russian stamp on all East European history are also "fair" indicators for testing of glasnost. It is dangerous to suggest that any one statistic ought to be preferred in the making of policy.

GEORGE BARAN, Paris

Another Social Engineer

In response to the editorial "A Mission of Peace" (Sept. 13):

Having watched Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic Republic for more than eight years, how can world policy makers still believe that the Iranian regime can eventually come to understand peaceful coexistence, reason and cooperation? Have we not yet truly grasped the ethos of the Islamic Republic? How can a government that is prepared to sacrifice the lives of hundreds of thousands of its people for the continuation of a savage war, all for a mere condemnation of Iraq as the aggressor by the world community, be expected to bring peace to the region?

Do world policy makers need to witness further acts of aggression and expansionism by Iran in order to finally see the commonality between its leader

and the great social engineers of our time: Hitler, Stalin, Pol Pot, Mussolini, Mao? What will it take for the world to recognize that history is repeating itself?

A. KASHANI, London

A Small Bandage for Angola

The editorial "African Famines, Again" (Sept. 16) speaks of "Moscow's billions in aid" to Angola going to guns, and casts the United States as the "principal provider of humanitarian food aid to Angola."

These are remarkable statements. Angola has received very little Soviet aid. It pays for its military equipment, to a substantial extent, in cash; the rest is loans which form a significant portion of its foreign debt. It needs those arms in large part because Angola has had South African invaders on its soil virtually from the day of its independence in 1975.

In addition, the UNITA rebels turned in the mid-1970s from collaboration with the Portugal of Antonio Salazar and Marcello Caetano to become a South African proxy force complete with arms, logistical support, technical officers and mercenary brigades. The United States has chosen to become South Africa's indirect military ally in support of UNITA. The reported U.S. support for these South African agents exceeds its humanitarian contribution to the relief of Angolans hungry or starving primarily as a result of rebel terrorism. The United States is in any event by no means the largest provider of food aid to Angola; past levels of about 12,000 tons a year have in fact been very small.

To present Angola as a recipient of

massive Soviet aid or as a net beneficiary of official U.S. funds deployment is misleading. Angola is the victim of direct and indirect South African aggression — aggression that the United States has chosen to support via aid to UNITA followed by a small bandage of food aid to cover a small part of the gaping wounds it has collaborated in tearing in the fabric of Angolan society.

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN, Lewes, England

Why the Titanic Fuss?

The publicity given to the retrieval of artifacts and memorabilia from the Titanic strikes me as misdirected sentiment. Surely, had the technology existed then, attempts would have been made to at least explore the wreck as soon as possible after the disaster. This was after all thought to be an unsinkable ship. The need to know why and how it went down could have been of great service to shipbuilders and future passengers.

The United States, within a few weeks of the Challenger tragedy, had retrieved much of both the shuttle and the remains of the crew. Was this wrong? Should Americans have refused to try to find the bodies of the crew, thereby ignoring the chance of finding out what went wrong so as to correct it?

To refuse to allow museums to buy or display items brought up from the ocean floor is imbecilic. Most museums exist for such purposes and have such things, representing history — dug up from tombs, galleons and so forth.

RALPH A. SCHRITTENTHAL, Kobe, Japan

The UNICEF Solution to Save Thousands of Babies Daily.



One of the most important single factors responsible for the death of five million children a year is not drought or famine. It's dehydration caused by diarrhoea.

Until recently, the only known treatment for dehydration was an expensive intravenous drip — available only to the fortunate few in the developing world who live near a hospital or clinic. But now there is a solution that works almost instantly, costs almost nothing and is available to nearly every family. It is a ten-cent sachet of Oral Rehydration Salts; a simple mixture of salt and sugar that, when combined with water, quickly replaces the vital fluids drained by diarrhoea. Today this miraculous

solution saves the lives of over 1,300 children in the developing world — daily. And a lot more could be saved.



This type of primary health care is only one example of Unicef's commitment to the well-being of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes, which promote long-range community self-help. That is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

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Blacks' Scores Rise On Admission Tests For U.S. Colleges

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Black high school students across the United States are making steady gains in the scores they achieve on standardized college admission tests, the two major testing agencies have reported.

The rise in the average scores of blacks and other minority students contrasts with those of white students, whose scores are now at the same level as in the mid-1970s, the agencies reported Tuesday.

After several years of pessimistic reports of a declining minority presence in higher education, the rise in black scores, coupled with a substantial increase in the number of black test takers, was viewed as a positive sign.

"We are seeing stronger black preparation for college," said Donald M. Stewart, president of the College Board, one of the testing agencies.

At the same time, he noted that while the scores of black students had increased significantly, their scores were still far behind those of white students.

Mr. Stewart added that the narrowing of the gap between black and white students was encouraging, but the pace of change was "alarmingly slow."

The slow pace and the still-lagging achievement remain "a matter for national concern and intervention," he said.

"At the current rate of increase," he added, "it will be 45 years before there is parity of black and white scores."

Data from the College Board and from American College Testing, publishers of the other major battery of admission tests, offered some insights into several current issues in higher education. Among the findings were these:

• Both agencies reported substantial increases in the number of students taking the tests, suggesting that a larger percentage of students were aspiring to college.

• As in the past, men got higher scores than women, on the average. But the testing officials reported that the women got significantly higher grades in their classes.

• An analysis of student questionnaires showed that a substantial majority were taking academic courses that met the "new basics" recommendations of a key panel of educators. Furthermore, most test-

taking students reported some experience with using computers.

The College Board reported that from 1977 to 1987 the average scores of black students on its Scholastic Aptitude Test rose by 21 points on the verbal section, to 351, and by 20 points on the mathematics section, to 377, on a scale of 200 to 800.

American College Testing reported that the average composite score of blacks on its test rose from 13 in 1986 to 13.4 this year on a scale of 1 to 36, continuing a trend that began in 1976 when the average was 11.9.

The testing agencies also reported that average scores, which declined sharply in the 1970s and then began rising in the early 1980s, once again have leveled off.

The College Board reported that from 1986 to 1987 the average score on its Scholastic Aptitude Test, taken by more than a million students, dropped by a point, to 430, on the verbal section but rose by a point, to 476, on the mathematics section.

American College Testing reported that the average composite score on its tests in the last year had decreased by one-tenth of a point, to 18.7.

The College Board reported that although the increases have not been as large as with blacks, the scores of other minority group students have risen steadily over the last decade on both parts of the test.

For example, increased their averages from 390 to 393 on the verbal section and from 421 to 432 on the mathematics section from 1977 to 1987.



Oscar Arias Sánchez

Arias: Determined Peacemaker With Daunting Task

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Several months ago, President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica was struck by an idea while reading a biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, according to the biography, often resolved conflicts among his advisers by locking them in a room together and not allowing them to emerge until they had reached an agreement. Mr. Arias decided that he would use that tactic to try to produce a peace accord among Central American countries.

On Aug. 6, Mr. Arias met in a Guatemala hotel suite with the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. No advisers were present.

After the first few hours of negotiating, a dinner break was suggested.

Mr. Arias vigorously objected, and it was agreed that the presidents would call for room service instead.

The next morning, a weary but jubilant Mr. Arias emerged with a document that many diplomats expected never to see: an accord in which the five presidents agreed to take major steps toward peace.

A few days later, an interviewer asked Mr. Arias what had brought the Nicaraguan leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the point at which he was ready to make such sweeping commitments to political liberty and freedom of the press.

"My powers of persuasion," he replied with a smile.

Mr. Arias has emerged as a peacemaker in a troubled region. He has also instilled a renewed sense of pride in Costa Ricans, who consider themselves one of the world's most peace-loving peoples.

Oscar Arias Sánchez was born on Sept. 13, 1941, and by all accounts was a precocious child, serious and studious even in his youth. After graduating from law school in Costa Rica and earning a graduate degree at the London School of Economics, he joined the

political science faculty at the University of Costa Rica.

Before turning 30, Mr. Arias was working as a government economic adviser. He rose steadily both in the government and in the National Liberation Party.

In 1978 he was elected to the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly, and a year later he became secretary-general of his party.

Many Costa Rican analysts gave Mr. Arias little chance to win his party's presidential nomination in 1985, much less the February 1986 election.

He had to confront several of the party's elder statesmen in what became a bitter nomination struggle. He won with the support of younger and more liberal party members.

As the election approached and Mr. Arias found himself trailing in the polls, he decided to reshape his campaign and concentrate heavily on the issue of peace in Central America. The issue has a special weight in Costa Rica, where there is no army.

Warning about the danger of regional war and pledging to try to prevent it, Mr. Arias pulled ahead in the polls and won a narrow victory.

Typically for a Costa Rican leader, Mr. Arias is very visible, and it is not unusual to see him driving his own Jeep through downtown traffic in San José.

He often holds political meetings at his home, which is normally guarded by a single lightly armed police officer.

When he returned from the meeting in Guatemala where the peace accord was signed last month, he was met by a crowd of exuberant Costa Ricans, many of whom could barely believe what he had accomplished.

Although he was still a bit light-headed himself, he welcomed his companions not to rejoice prematurely.

"Each time we think we have completed a task," he said, "the horizon recedes and we face a greater challenge."

Abrams, Contra Leader Reject Ortega's Cease-Fire Proposal

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, has called a unilateral cease-fire plan announced by Nicaragua a "trick" designed to bring about the surrender of rebels fighting the Sandinista government.

In Miami, an insurgent leader said that the rebels, known as contras, would not respect the cease-fire, which was announced Tuesday by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

"There is no cease-fire," said Aristides Sánchez, one of the six directors of the contra umbrella group, the Nicaraguan Resistance. "We take it as a simple publicity stunt on President Ortega's part."

The truce plan drew a somewhat more restrained reaction from President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, a major architect of the peace plan signed last month by him, President Ortega and the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

Mr. Arias, who met Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan and with members of Congress, said: "I don't think a unilateral cease-fire will be enough. Both parties will have to agree."

President Marco Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala, while conceding that the Nicaraguan move could be a ruse, urged that the United States "maintain a more open position" toward any peace overtures.

Referring to the Nicaraguan leaders, Mr. Cerezo said on an NBC television program: "If they are making a step in favor of peace, we have to discuss this step."

A cease-fire is a key element of the peace agreement signed on Aug. 7 by the five Central American presidents.

Mr. Ortega did not specify a timetable for implementation of the truce plan, but he said: "We are working on concrete actions to make known the first zones where the cease-fire will be declared."

He said troops would be withdrawn to designated areas in a partial truce as a step toward a full cease-fire.

Mr. Ortega also said that Radio

Católica, the Roman Catholic Church station, could reopen immediately. The station was closed by the government in January 1986.

Shortly after Mr. Ortega's announcement, Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez announced an end to censorship of the Nicaraguan media.

He said Nicaraguans would be able to "express in written or oral form or by television any ideas or information they wish."

Mr. Borge's announcement, following a decision to allow the reopening of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, applies immediately to a few independent radio stations that have refrained from carrying

news because of censorship. It raised the prospect that other closed press outlets would reopen.

Mr. Abrams, in an interview Tuesday night, said Mr. Ortega's truce proposal was aimed at avoiding direct talks with the contras.

He said there was no possibility of a meaningful cease-fire until the parties "sit down and talk about how to get the shooting stopped."

Since Nicaragua can end an un negotiated cease-fire at any time, the proposal is "essentially a call for surrender," Mr. Abrams said.

"What verification does Ortega propose?" he asked. "None. What about restrictions on Soviet and Cuban arms supplies? None."

"It is a trick. It is an effort to meet Arias's call for a negotiated cease-fire with a trick."

■ **El Salvador Breakthrough**
President José Napoleón Duarte said Tuesday that the rebels fighting his government had officially accepted all the conditions for negotiations and had proposed starting the peace talks on Oct. 4 as part of the regional peace effort, The New York Times reported from San Salvador.

It would be the first meeting since November 1984 between the government negotiators and rebel leaders, who have been waging a civil war for eight years.

Spokesmen for the rebels could not be reached for comment at their homes and offices in Mexico and Nicaragua.

But Mr. Duarte said that Mr. Arias had forwarded a letter signed by the leaders of the political and military branches of the rebel front in which they said they were ready

to negotiate a cease-fire under the "spirit" of the regional peace accord, signed Aug. 7.

Without comment, he then handed a copy of the government's peace proposal to a National Reconciliation Commission, which he appointed last month.

■ **House Approves Aid**
The House of Representatives approved \$3.5 million in humanitarian aid to the contras Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Washington. Speaker Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said he expected it to be the last U.S. aid ever provided to the insurgents.

The lawmakers, on a voice vote, approved ground rules for debate on a measure to keep the government running, without an approved budget, past the end of the current fiscal year on Sept. 30. The contra aid money was included in the ground rules.

Final passage of the spending measure, which would keep all other government agencies and programs running at current levels through Nov. 10, came later on a 270-138 vote. The bill, which is supported by the Reagan administration, was sent to the Senate for further action.

■ **China and Soviet Set Talks**
United Press International

BEIJING — China and the Soviet Union will hold their 11th round of talks on normalizing relations beginning Oct. 6 in Beijing, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The last round of talks was held in Moscow in April.

South African Firm Plans First Family Housing for Miners

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Anglo American Corp. has announced plans to begin housing thousands of black miners with their families near four of its gold mines.

It would be the first time that large numbers of black miners in South Africa will be permitted to live with their wives and children.

Theo Pretorius, managing director of Anglo American's gold and uranium mines in Transvaal Province, said Tuesday that the company expected that more than 150,000 people, including 24,000 miners with their families, would be housed near mines at Carletonville, Orkney, Welkom and Odendaars over the next three years.

The housing project will constitute a major departure from the system of migrant labor long used by South African mines, which alone employ about 600,000 blacks, and by many factories and construction companies as well.

However, company officials could not comment on whether Anglo American could legally proceed with its plan under current law. Until now, the mining companies have been permitted under the law to provide family housing for only 3 percent of their black workers, usually senior employees.

As migrant laborers, blacks from South Africa's rural areas and neighboring countries work for 11 to 13 months and then re-

turn home for four to six weeks to see their wives and children. While at the mines, they are housed in barracks-style hostels. Some live apart from their families for 20 or more years.

"This is the legacy of apartheid," said Bobby Godsell, Anglo American's industrial relations chief.

"The idea," he said, "is that 100 years of mining should not produce 'black working class communities' and should not result in permanent black urbanization."

"We are committed to the belief in a nonracial South Africa that allows the establishing of self-sustaining, self-governing communities," Mr. Godsell said. "What we want," he said, "is for

people to choose how they want to live and how they want to run their own communities."

Anglo American, South Africa's largest mining company, was the primary target of a costly and sometimes violent three-week strike by miners that ended Aug. 30. The workers won demands for higher holiday pay and death benefits.

Anglo American has already purchased the land and contracted with developers to build the mining communities, either adjacent to the mines or next to existing black townships, according to Mr. Pretorius.

The houses will start at \$10,000, and mortgages will be provided at

5 percent interest under a company subsidy.

With initial monthly payments for the cheapest house at \$47 a month, virtually every miner will be able to afford a house, Mr. Pretorius said.

An Anglo American survey of 58,000 black miners showed that about 40 percent wanted housing for their families and that the rest, many of them young and unmarried, were apparently content with the migrant system.

A serious obstacle to the project, according to Mr. Pretorius, is the South African government's refusal to permit miners from Lesotho, Mozambique and other neighboring countries to bring their families with them.

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Kohl Says Soviet Remains a Threat Despite Arms Pact

HANNOVER, West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that West Germany could not be content with a superpower pact on medium-range nuclear missiles because the Soviet Union still posed a serious military threat.

Mr. Kohl, speaking at a civil servants union meeting in Hannover, said that Moscow had a 3-1 advantage over NATO in conventional forces, a 10-1 lead in chemical weapons, crushing superiority in short-range nuclear weapons and 10,000 long-range nuclear warheads that could be aimed at West Germany.

"All our satisfaction," he said, "we cannot rest content with what has been achieved in Geneva in the area of intermediate-range missiles. This agreement is a significant step in the right direction. But we need further progress in disarmament."

"Our security," he continued, "even after the conclusion of an agreement to remove the Soviet and American INF missiles, remains threatened by Soviet military potential."

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed in principle last week on a treaty abolishing intermediate-range nuclear forces, or INF.

A conservative faction in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition opposed the agreement because it did not include weapons with ranges un-

der 300 miles (500 kilometers), which they said could be used in a nuclear war on German soil.

Conservatives in France and Britain also have expressed misgivings, but say the priority now should be to tackle what they say is East bloc superiority over the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in conventional and chemical arms.

"We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Warsaw Pact's conventional strength outstrips the forces of our alliance in Europe by a ratio of about 3-1," Mr. Kohl said.

Mr. Kohl has promised that West Germany will scrap its 72 Pershing-1A missiles, which have U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads, when the superpowers dismantle their INF missiles.

A senior West German official said Monday that NATO members should take no major decisions on the next phase of arms control, and should avoid staking out positions individually, until after the U.S. and French presidential elections next year.

Contrary to the advice of the senior official, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the momentum created by the U.S.-Soviet breakthrough last week should be used to propel further arms control efforts, especially on strategic missiles and chemical weapons.

He was speaking in New York after a two-hour meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who praised Mr. Genscher's role in obtaining Bonn's support for the agreement.

Suez Canal Raises Rates on Warships

PORT SAID, Egypt — Egypt's Suez Canal Authority will impose a 30 percent surcharge on warships heading almost daily from the Mediterranean to the Gulf, officials said Wednesday.

They confirmed a report in the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram that naval vessels would have to pay the surcharge, but said it was not known when the levy would start.

A three Italian minesweepers and a salvage vessel that passed through the canal on Wednesday to join a naval flotilla in the Gulf were not asked to pay, the officials said. Warships normally pay the same as commercial vessels. Tolls are levied according to the size of a ship.

Mitterrand Backs Pact

In his first statement since the U.S.-Soviet agreement in principle was announced, President François Mitterrand of France said Wednesday that he is totally satisfied with the proposed arms reductions. The Associated Press reported in Paris.

"France supports the arms reduction agreement," he said, "so long as it is global, equal and verifiable."

The Socialist president's comments differed from those of the conservative prime minister, Jacques Chirac, who said Friday that "if there is over-arms in the world, there is no over-arms in Europe," and that the accord "must not deter France from reinforcing its own nuclear means."

REBELS: Filipino Army Stymied

(Continued from Page 1)

track because they operate in small groups of three to six. The opportunity for decisive counterinsurgency action occurs only on rare occasions when the rebels concentrate their forces for an ambush or an attack on a military garrison.

While the Communist rebels on Mindanao are seen as more dangerous over the long run, combat-seasoned Filipino officers say that the fervor of the Muslim insurgents makes them the more formidable fighters when they do attack.

Muslim attacks last month at the towns of Sibuyan on the Zamboanga Peninsula and Malinao on the island of Basilan were described by marines who took part in the fighting as suicidal.

"They attacked us with no plan, no chance of success and little hope of survival," a marine said of the attack on the Malinao garrison.

The deputy commander of the region, Brigadier General Angel Sadang, said 38 battalions of about 400 men each, plus supporting artillery, aviation and logistic units, were assigned to the Southern Command to maintain security in the Mindanao area, which has both Christian and Muslim populations.

Two of these battalions were moved to Manila after the coup

attempt last month, he said, and that has stretched government forces thinner than ever.

Intelligence specialists put the strength of Communist rebels on Mindanao and the nearby islands at about 6,000. Half of them are said to be armed with rifles and automatic weapons. The others are either unarmed or have only pistols.

To fight the insurgencies on Mindanao, the remaining 26 army and marine infantry battalions each have a geographic area in which to maintain control. These areas are subdivided and assigned to companies and platoons.

"This is a small-unit war," said Colonel Eugenio Reyes, who commands the 3d Marine Brigade, with headquarters on Basilan. He has been credited with conducting an active and successful campaign against the Moro insurgency on the Zamboanga Peninsula.

Few officers on Mindanao or in Manila foresee much change in the military situation in the area.

Rodolfo Camelo, head of the National Intelligence Coordinating Authority, calls the conflict a "biting war."

"They nibble at us, and we nibble at them," he said, "but neither side is strong enough yet to really bite the other."

LOST: 15 Million Times a Year, the Bags Are Missing

(Continued from Page 1)

to get luggage to the passenger in less than 30 minutes," at busy times.

The airport association council is scheduled to meet in Frankfurt next week to discuss ways of dealing with congestion. "No airport wants to keep passengers hanging about," Mr. André said. "They are spending an awful lot of money to prevent the problem getting out of control."

The Airport Operators Council International, based in Washington, which represents 230 airports, also lists improved baggage handling as a major priority.

"We aim for 15 to 20 minutes as a maximum to deliver baggage," said James K. Gordon, the organization's director of international affairs. "Obviously, anything over an hour is unacceptable. Unfortunately, some airports are over-

stressed, particularly those with a limited number of loading bays."

The International Air Transport Association operates a global search system called Bagtrack to find luggage that is loaded onto the wrong plane or that fails to make it onto connecting flights. Mr. Kyd said the system was successful in tracing about 90 percent of wayward bags within 24 hours. But each year, hundreds of thousands of suitcases are orphaned for good, lost in airport deposits and sometimes stolen.

"Always put an identification tag outside your bag—that's mandatory," Mr. Kyd said. "If you don't want to put your name address, put that of the hotel where you will be staying. Make sure your name and full address are inside the bag as well. Never put valuables, medicines or important papers in checked-in baggage. And don't travel with expensive suitcases—they only attract attention."

Airlines and airport authorities are studying a variety of methods to automate and speed baggage handling. "We are looking into all sorts of technologies, such as magnetic strips and bar codes," Mr. Kyd said. "Some airlines like one, some the other. There is no agreement yet."

Mr. Gordon of the airport operators council said big increases in automation were around the corner, partly because of the expansion in the industry and partly because of new rules drawn up by the International Civil Aviation Authority in Montreal that require ev-

Sooner Than Expected, Ethiopia Is Again Gripped by Drought

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

MAKALE, Ethiopia — Gebre Miriam Ehiwot has done what good Ethiopian farmers are supposed to do.

When the rains came in May, he planted corn. When the rains failed in July and his corn died, he plowed it under and tried again. He planted tef, a short-season grain. But again the rain, after sputtering for 22 days in August, failed.

"From now onward, there is nothing to be harvested," Mr. Gebre, 46, said last week. He stood in a field of tef, which by mid-September should be knee-high and flowering. Instead, the spindly crop was three inches high.

"It is hopeless," Mr. Gebre said. "God wants to punish us. God is angry."

Mr. Gebre's fields are in the highlands of Tigre, the heart of Ethiopia's famine region. Records dating back to 1890 show that every 8 to 10 years, there is drought and famine in these rocky highlands. Tigre's farmers like Mr. Gebre expect it.

What they do not expect, what they ascribe to divine retribution, is that widespread drought should strike just three years after the drought of 1984, which is believed to have been the worst of the century.

About 1.4 million people in Tigre were destitute then. More than 120,000 of them died on the regional capital, Makale. Starving, diseased and oddly passive, they died at a rate of more than 100 a day as they waited for someone to feed them.

"The drought situation is more or less the same as it was in 1984," said Brother Caesar Bullo, who now, as then, coordinates emergency operations in Tigre

for the Roman Catholic Secretariat. "The difference is that this year there is a famine-relief structure. There is a food distribution system, and there is time. If we can get food and send it outside to the farms, we can avoid the creation of the shelters where so many people died."

Tigre and Eritrea, the two northernmost regions of Ethiopia, are again the hardest hit parts of this country as drought has forced the government to appeal for nearly a million tons of food aid.

A survey in August by a team from the U.S. Agency for International Development reported a total crop failure in Eritrea and a 75 percent crop failure in Tigre. The regions have a combined population of about 5.1 million people.

Most people in Eritrea and Tigre are thought to be in a predicament akin to that of Mr. Gebre. He has little food left in his house from last year's good harvest. His wife and four children are not yet hungry or sick. But he said that unless they could get food, they soon would be.

The food emergency in Ethiopia, which may require as much outside food aid and transportation equipment as the huge famine relief operation in 1984-85, does not yet have the emotional hook of severely malnourished people.

"If you don't have some pictures of starving children, I don't know how the public will respond," said Jean-Jacques Fressard, chief delegate in Ethiopia for the International Committee of the Red Cross. "There may be a problem of getting food this time."

The United Nations' World Food Program said that "dramatically increased" food aid needs in Tigre would start in November and continue until November 1988.

The U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa has sent an

emergency request to Washington for 115,000 tons of food to be delivered around the first of the year. The European Community and the World Food Program are preparing a similar request for 85,000 tons of food.

Until that food arrives, donors say they will try to divert to the north all food aid en route to Ethiopia. Those stocks are expected to be exhausted by January.

"It is most important that stocks be moved as soon as the increased needs manifest themselves," a World Food Program report said. "Otherwise, people will move toward towns as in 1984-85, and shelters will be established with consequent water, sanitation and health problems."

It is believed that a large proportion of the one million deaths in Ethiopia in the last famine occurred in famine shelters, which were breeding grounds for infectious disease.

In Tigre, the prevention of famine is complicated by civil war.

Most of Tigre outside the regional capital is controlled by rebels of the Tigre Peoples' Liberation Front. In the 1984-85 famine, relief officials repeatedly accused the government of indifference to starvation in the rebel-held areas.

The government in Addis Ababa, about 300 miles south of Makale, made almost no effort to transport food to Makale until a television crew arrived in the fall of 1984 and shot footage of starving children. The pictures touched off worldwide interest in Ethiopia and led to a billion-dollar relief effort.

Yet even after the government appealed for large-scale assistance, relief workers complained that officials in Addis Ababa were reluctant to assemble military convoys to escort food into Tigre.

Expected delays in overland delivery of food to Tigre this year have already prompted the International Committee of the Red Cross to prepare to resume emergency airlifts to Makale. The airlift was used extensively in 1984-85.

The abrupt end of the August rains after 22 days came after a July drought. The drought was widespread throughout Tigre and Eritrea, and it was total, without a day of rain.

Like almost all farmers in Ethiopia, farmers in Tigre are dependent from year to year on rain. They use little fertilizer or improved seed. Even after a very good harvest, like the 1986 harvest, most farmers store no more than a year's supply of food.

"For us the limiting factor is the rain," said Habte Twelde, regional director of the government relief commission. "If there is no rain, there is nothing."

The July drought started a panic over food prices. The price of grain and fruit doubled in the Makale market as farmers began to hoard. The price of meat dropped by half as farmers began to sell livestock that they feared they would be unable to feed.

The drought catches Tigre in the midst of building small dams in gullies that are supposed to help ease the effect of the next famine—the one expected in about eight years, not the one now.

Although the drought has limited the amount of water there is to catch, the dams are likely to help more people and livestock survive in 1988 than in 1984-85.

The dams were built under food-for-work plans, in which farmers are paid about seven pounds of grain for a day's work. The program has been used with success across Ethiopia in the last three years as a way of feeding destitute people without fostering dependence on handouts.

India Police Detain 20 in Sikh Temple

United Press International

AMRITSAR, India — About 1,000 security personnel Wednesday entered offices and hostels surrounding the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, detaining 20 militants in the fourth raid since the army assault on the shrine in June 1984.

The police in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar, 250 miles (400 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi, said security forces surrounded the complex at 4:30 A.M. before going in through several entrances.

They said about 1,000 policemen and paramilitary personnel, including senior officers and magistrates, met no resistance during the two-and-a-half-hour operation to arrest Sikh extremists who had reportedly gathered for a festival.

The police said the militant All India Sikh Students Federation planned to pay tribute Wednesday to more than 600 Sikhs who died during the army assault on the shrine in June 1984 to flush out heavily armed separatists.

Since that assault, which prompted the retaliatory assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi five months later by two Sikh security men, there have been two other major raids on the complex, in April 1986 and June 85.

The police say the militants have been using the temple as a staging base for their drive to turn Punjab into the independent Sikh nation of Khalistan, a campaign that has claimed more than 700 lives this year.

Officers did not enter the Parkarma, an inner courtyard of offices that surround the holy pond and the temple itself, as they did in the June 1984 and April 1986 raids. They instead raided administrative offices and hostels, where they were reported to have captured 20 members of four main militant groups and to have seized a pistol and 50 bullets.

"Most of the militants managed to slip away into the Parkarma of the holy shrine," said Baldev Singh, police superintendent of Amritsar. "But the forces did not step inside the Parkarma, keeping in mind the sentiments of the Sikh community."

Bhan Singh, secretary of the committee in charge of all Sikh shrines, said the police "broke the locks of more than 50 rooms."

Democrats Seeking to Limit U.S. Presence in Gulf

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats in the Senate have announced that they are drafting legislation that would place significant limits on the U.S. military presence in the Gulf.

Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader, said Tuesday night that the new measure was not yet in its final form.

But a spokesman for the Democratic leadership said the bill, if enacted, would probably set up a meeting in the Senate to review early next year the Reagan administration's policy of having navy vessels escort oil tankers in the Gulf.

[President Ronald Reagan said that "I think Congress would be making a great mistake in putting any limit of that kind on." The

The Associated Press reported.]

The Democrats' measure is likely to be offered as an amendment to the military authorization bill.

Democratic leaders are convinced that any legislative effort directing Mr. Reagan to invoke the War Powers Act in the Gulf would probably fail. On Friday, the Senate defeated such a measure, 50-41.

"The driving force" behind the

measure, the Democratic spokesman said, "is to find legislation that can pass."

The new effort on Capitol Hill was prompted by Mr. Reagan's assertion Tuesday that the U.S. helicopter attack on an Iranian ship Monday would not cause him to invoke the War Powers Act.

That act requires a president to inform Congress within 48 hours when troops are introduced into a

situation of "imminent hostilities."

The troops must be withdrawn within 60 days unless Congress specifically authorizes their continued presence. The 60-day period can be extended 30 days at the president's request.

The administration has insisted that the War Powers Act does not cover the Gulf situation, and Martin Fitzwater, the president's spokesman, said of Monday's attack: "This was a defensive act on the part of the United States forces, and therefore we don't feel that there needs to be any change."

A number of lawmakers from both parties said that the attack clearly fell within the War Powers Act.

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, said "this is just exactly what the War Powers Act had in mind."

But Democratic strategists said that opposition to invoking the act was probably too difficult to overcome.

Many lawmakers, including some who oppose the administration's Gulf policy, are concerned about the rigid timetable in the act and about appearing to rebuff the administration at a time when U.S. military men are in action in the Gulf.

GULF: Britain to Close Iranian Procurement Office, Citing Attacks in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

Iranian ship had planned before it was seized," said one of the shipping executives.

The sources said they had been advised that the U.S. Navy planned to keep the Iran Air in international waters until a decision was reached on whether to return it to Iran.

A navy frigate, the Jarrett, was towing the Iran Air toward Bahrain on Tuesday when it fired warning shots in the direction of an approaching Iranian hovercraft.

The sources said the Iran Air's 26 surviving crewmen were being held as "detainees" and would be handed over to the Red Crescent, the Islamic equivalent of the Red Cross, in the southern Gulf state of Oman.

The timing of the transfer has not been settled, according to the sources, but will coincide with a visit to the region later this week by Mr. Weinberger.

Iraq announced that its planes bombed a cement factory, a sugar factory and a power plant in western Iran on Wednesday. Tehran's official press agency, IRNA, confirmed the raids but said that some of the targets were residential ar-

ees. It said one civilian had been killed and five wounded.

At the United Nations, Sir Geoffrey said: "For us, the cynical attack on the Gentle Breeze was the last straw. The UN as a whole should learn the same lesson from what Iran has said and done this week."

In rebuttal, President Ali Khamenei of Iran said at news conference in New York that Iran had not attacked the British tanker.

Sir Geoffrey charged that Iran had "sowed mines in the path of a convoy in international waters."

He added, "The U.S. response to that insane act was fully justified, and it should be supported by all those who wish to bring this conflict to an end."

He urged the United Nations to impose an arms embargo "to prevent the flow of arms to those wishing to ignore the United Nations and to prolong the conflict."

Mr. Khamenei rejected on Tuesday the UN Security Council's call for a cease-fire in the Gulf war.

On Wednesday, the Iranian leader dismissed as unimportant the move by Britain to close down the London office.

"This is not at all of substantial

importance," he said, without elaboration.

The shipping executives, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the U.S. Navy had taken eight mines from the channel in the central Gulf where the Iran Air was riddled by gunfire.

Tehran radio said five Iranians were killed in Monday's attack. Pentagon officials said three Iranians had died and two were missing.

The United States said its attack on the Iran Air had been defensive, because the vessel was mining international waters.

Speaking to the UN General Assembly on Tuesday, Mr. Khamenei denied that the ship was planting mines and pledged that "the U.S. shall receive a proper response for this abominable act."

Pentagon sources disclosed that U.S. military forces had shadowed the Iran Air for days after it was seen taking on "suspect devices" in an Iranian port.

Mr. Weinberger was preparing to leave on his five-day trip to the Gulf region, where he will consult with officials in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Egypt and visit U.S. warships.

Mr. Weinberger said that the "evidence is all before the world" to prove that Iran was sowing mines in the Gulf, and he expressed hope that it would help persuade the United Nations to impose sanctions against Tehran. (AP, Reuters)

FORCE: Elite Unit Attacked Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

was that laying a mine was a hostile act that permitted return fire.

Sources said Admiral Crowe delivered this message to Rear Admiral Harold J. Bernsen, commander of the Middle East Force, during a visit aboard the LaSalle, the U.S. flagship in the Gulf, and to other top officers during visits to the William H. Standley, a guided-missile cruiser, and the Raleigh, an amphibious transport.

The rules of engagement were so clear on the right to fire, one official said, that commanders in the Gulf did not seek clearance from the Joint Chiefs or clearance from Washington superior before Monday's aerial attack against the Iranian ship.

The helicopter crew got approval from Admiral Bernsen, officials said, before opening fire.

Military leaders, criticized for not anticipating the mine threat that damaged the super tanker Bridgeton in July, related what they called the "jointness"—individual services working as a team—demonstrated when the army helicopters flew from navy ships to hit the Iranian vessel while it was laying mines in the dark.

Although Pentagon officials said Tuesday that Navy Seals who boarded the stricken Iranian craft got there by small boat, Task Force 160 pilots are adept at dropping Seals, the navy's sea-air-land commandos, in the water close to an intended target.

Helicopter pilots also practice making quick, disabling attacks on passenger aircraft being held on the ground by hijackers.

DEFECTS: U.S. Missile Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

relax the soldering specifications, wiping out the findings for all but a few of the defects in the \$303,000 missiles, the GAO report said.

This decision provoked protests among personnel at the Defense Logistics Agency and the Naval Weapons Center in China Lake, California, because of "the message the revisions may send to the contractor concerning inspection and overall quality control," according to the GAO report.

The General Accounting Office also said the Federal Bureau of Investigation was checking reports that a HARM subcontractor, the Genisco Technology Corp., had falsified test data on the component that activates the missile's "target seeking device." It said as

many as 1,300 missiles already purchased were affected, although preliminary tests indicated the problem was not serious.

Potentially more serious defects have been identified in the Harpoon, an \$854,000 missile fired at ships from aircraft, submarines and surface vessels, the GAO report said. In particular, it said a "soldering problem in a critical component, the altimeter, could lead to missile reliability problems."

On the Phoenix, the report suggested the navy had botched its management of the \$922,000 missile, now being produced by the Hughes Aircraft Corp. and stored in a warehouse in Tucson, Arizona. None of the missiles can be deployed until defects are corrected in the component that arms and ignites the missile.

Le Pen Visit to Britain Is Postponed

Reuters

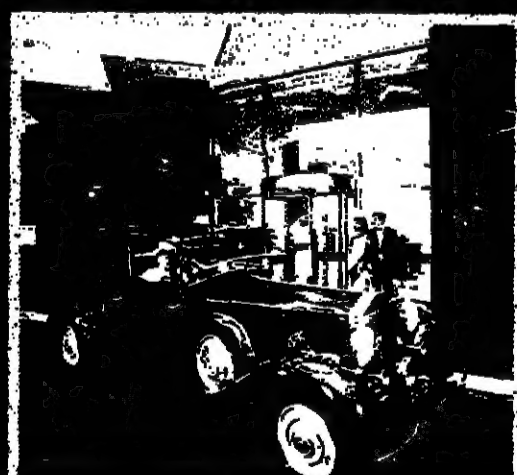
LONDON — A planned visit to Britain by Jean-Marie Le Pen, a leader of the extreme right in France, has been postponed, his host said Wednesday.

Sir Alfred Sherman, a former adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, had asked the National Front leader to speak at a meeting

in Blackpool next month at the same time as the Conservative Party's annual conference.

Sir Alfred said the postponement was due to media hysteria. Mr. Le Pen stirred a controversy last week when he said the extermination of Jews in Nazi gas chambers was only an historic detail.

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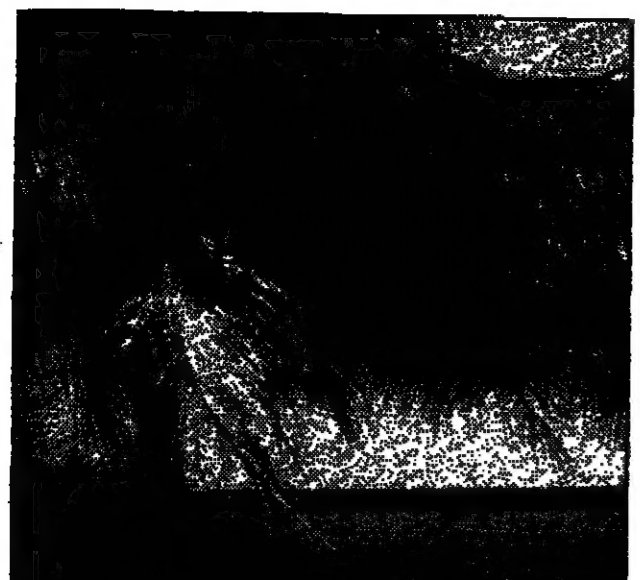
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DEATH NOTICE
ABOUCHALACHE — Choudry, Mary, Gaby and Joe sadly announce the passing away of their beloved mother in London on 22 September. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. Condolences will be received in London at 12 Cadogan Gardens, London SW1.

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CAYMAN has been rediscovered. As the trend towards the globalization of banking and finance steams ahead, Cayman's offshore banking industry has become something of a New World for financial markets. And with the signing by the United Kingdom, the United States and the Cayman Islands of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in July 1986, Cayman has emerged as a major international financial center.

As recently as last year the Caymanian banking community faced a degree of uncertainty concerning the effects of the treaty, which stipulated the mandatory sharing of information in cases of mutually recognized crimes. Covering the strictest confidentiality legislation of any country in the world, Caymanian bankers feared a diminution of investor confidence.

Quite the opposite occurred. The rise in the number of new bank registrations, and a 16.5 percent growth in foreign assets over the previous 12 months not only allayed those fears but stimulated a new sense of freedom in creating long-term products and creative services.

"It became clear to us that the international banking community was relieved and reassured by the new treaty," said Thomas Jefferson, who as Financial Secretary is one of three cabinet members appointed by the Caymanian governor. "There is nothing that banks regard more highly than their reputations. This has opened the doors for us to a larger world of banking services."

In fact, 20 of the world's 25 largest banks, including each of the top six, are now registered in the Cayman Islands.

The top three Japanese banks have registered this year.

According to the financial secretary's August quarterly report, assets of Cayman-managed banks have surpassed the \$200 billion mark. Of the 505 banks registered at the time the report was issued, over 60 are licensed as full-service offshore banks. The rest, the so-called "managed banks," act through agents.

Cited as the largest offshore banking center in the world by Forbes Magazine in a May 1987 issue, Cayman is also one of the most diverse and innovative.

In the Bahamas, the second largest offshore financial center, there are only 377 registered banks with assets totaling about \$150 billion. And in Luxembourg, a rapidly growing financial center, there are only 32 recognized banks and financial institutions with assets totaling 8,000 billion Luxembourg francs (\$214.6 billion).

"The Caymans can now claim a banking role traditionally held by Switzerland — a role that demands legal, accounting, investment and actuarial expertise along with state-of-the-art banking technology," said Eric Crutchley, the president of the Banker's Association and manager of Barclays Bank.

Among the reasons for the current upsurge are the difficulties encountered by banks in other jurisdictions. In particular, the recent insolvency

(Continued on Page IV)

A major international tax planning conference will be held in Grand Cayman November 4-6, 1987. The conference will present the whole spectrum of the financial industry in the Cayman Islands to an audience of tax, legal and other professional consultants and corporate representatives from Europe, the Far East, Latin

America and United States. "The conference will give a broad view of tax planning and the advantages of the Cayman Islands in everything from tax-effective investing in U.S. real estate, the managed bank concept, captive insurance, and much more," said Eric Crutchley, managing director of Barclays Bank (Cayman) and president of the

Tax Conference Covers Crucial Issues

Cayman Islands Bankers' Association, sponsors of the conference.

The Cayman Islands will be discussed as the complete safe haven for asset protection and as an ideal base for trust and company administration. The conference will explore such

topics as: the Modern Cayman Company Law, the "Managed Bank" concept, the use of Cayman as a base for mutual funds and unit trusts, and captive insurance.

The conference will suggest ways for people from civil-law countries to set up

trusts. With a seminar on "Forced Heirship and the Cayman Solution," which is also pertinent to civil-law jurisdictions, the conference will explain the significance of the new 1987 Trusts (Foreign Elements) Law. "The new law makes our conference particu-

larly relevant to people from civil-law jurisdictions in Europe or elsewhere," said Peter Tomkins, chairman of the conference organizing committee. "This is particularly true for tax experts and also high net-worth individual investors from Latin America

where not only is there no trust law but there are also foreign exchange controls and economic difficulties."

Chairing the conference will be J. Milton Grundy, an English barrister and president of the International Tax Planning Association. Other speakers include Cayman Islands Governor Alan James Scott and Thomas Jefferson,

Financial Secretary. Anthony Duckworth, an attorney who inspired the new law, and Humberto Pacheco, a senior law partner in Costa Rica, will discuss the new law from the perspective of civil law countries. Peter Crook, Inspector of Banks, and Peter Bates, Superintendent of Insurance, will also lead discussion groups.

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The Key to Offshore Success



Financial Secretary
Thomas Jefferson

GIVEN the nature of business in Cayman, it is not surprising that the most central figure would be that of Financial Secretary. No single position is more instrumental in seeing that all the varied parts of this complex financial industry fit together into a single whole. Thomas Jefferson, who has held this key post for the past five years, talks about the job and its responsibilities.

Will you explain the importance of the position of Financial Secretary to Cayman?

Because the Inspector of Banks and Trusts, the Superintendent of Insurance and the Registrar of Companies all report to him, the Financial Secretary takes ultimate responsibility for all aspects of Cayman's financial industry. He is the spokesman to the government for the financial community, and sometimes vice versa. The Financial Secretary is a member of the economic council, which consists of the governor, four elected members and three officials — myself, the Attorney General and Administrative Secretary.

How do your goals and objectives, and those of the government in general, relate to Cayman's role as an offshore financial center?

Our aims are mainly synon-

ymous with those of the private sector; we all wish to see the financial sector develop so that it will provide a good standard of living, education and health for the people of the Cayman Islands. The government and private sector, through various committees which I chair, work very closely together to achieve this end. Of course our business concern is to realize profit. Therefore, on the government side we developed a five-year plan along with the Inspector of Banks. This is due to expire in 1990, so we are updating it.

In 1987 the Caymans became the largest offshore financial center. Do you now foresee continued growth or consolidation?

I think a period of consolidation took place in 1984 and 1985 when the world's economy was not in the best shape. It gave us a chance to look at our weaknesses and strengths and to formulate the directions in which we wished to go. Now, since the latter half of 1985, we have had an upsurge in growth, and I think that is likely to continue. Like any country, we have cycles and we are affected by the worldwide economy, by what happens in the United States and the U.K. and elsewhere.

Do you then believe there will be continued growth in the financial sector?

Yes, because I think the world of finance is continuously getting smaller. Of course when you have 500 banks you ask yourself how many more are out there to attract? But we continue to receive inquiries and some areas that have not heavily turned to offshore centers may now start to do so.

At the same time I think that more use of the banks which are already here is likely to take place. That will mean increased volumes of work, an increase in the number of transactions flowing through Cayman. Some of the banks

already here, holding "A" licences, or unrestricted "B" licences, are establishing their own offices here, in order to do portfolio management and trading, etc. I think that this will account for a lot of growth in the next five years.

On the insurance side, I think the field is wide open. While some countries have treaties, establishing themselves as insurance centers (like Barbados and hopefully Bermuda), Cayman's business does not depend on a treaty and we have grown to be the second largest offshore captive insurance center in the world.

Although I am more familiar with the insurance crisis in the United States, I understand that the crunch is growing in the U.K. in particular and elsewhere as well.

The whole insurance business is risky, and I think the worldwide inability to buy insurance will be with us for a long time. But the positive aspects of Cayman — our political stability, our links with the U.K., our financial support industry of accountants, lawyers, underwriting management companies — continue to make us attractive, and we will stay that way, for years to come.

The fiscal position of the government is extremely sound, with a \$90 million budget and debts of only \$9 million — requiring a debt service of only 3 cents on the dollar. That is an extraordinary achievement, particularly considering all the construction and development going on in Cayman today. How do you explain it?

In the world of finance, I believe that you have to use all of your skills and techniques to ensure that people do not spend more money than they can afford and this should apply to government too. A country earns only a certain amount per year, and you have to prioritize the number of projects and ensure that a certain number are revenue earners.

"When you have 500 banks you ask yourself how many more are out there to attract? But we continue to receive inquiries and some areas that have not heavily turned to offshore centers may now start to do so."

The Cayman government and public have a built-in philosophy that says we must balance our budget and have a modest surplus. That means not borrowing more than you can afford because servicing those loans puts a strain on the budget.

There seems to be a desire not to overdevelop Cayman. What are the restraints?

It is correct to say that we do not wish to overdevelop. We are wrestling with something that few countries in this day and age need to think about — growing too fast. We are growing at a rate that is too fast for our children to be serviced, educated, grown up and claim the jobs that are being created for them. With a significant growth of 10 percent you can wind up with more expatriates than Caymanians. It is not a matter of not wanting strangers, but of

wanting to preserve what we all like so much about living in the Caymans.

It is the environmental aspect, the traditions and ease of life that we are a little concerned about.

The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty has been a major development over the past year. Will you explain the ramifications of the treaty?

The move we made in 1984 to sign the "Narco" treaty which the U.K. signed on our behalf with the United States really said to people, "If you are dealing with drugs, do not come to Cayman." Nobody wants that unsavory money and we are telling those involved with it that they cannot hide behind our confidentiality laws which is a valuable and legitimate protection for respectable business.

In the 1984 treaty we undertook to assist the U.S. on the investigation and prosecution of a wider range of cases of common criminality including such offenses as insider trading and fraudulent practices.

The new treaty makes it clear that our financial center is not interested in that kind of business. We have come a long way since the 1960s when we had almost nothing here.

I understand that the "assistance notices" — requests for information in criminal cases — have diminished to almost zero. Is that accurate?

I think what has happened is that over the period from August 1984 when the narcotics agreement came into effect, we have had a maximum of 60 notices to assist out of the tens of thousands of transactions that have been made here. Most of those notices came at the beginning and represented a backlog of cases. Since then the number has tapered off dramatically, and it is true to say that very few if any have been coming in recent days. All told they have added up to 64 notices, but very few are of recent origin.

To what specifically do you attribute Cayman's growth?

Our stability, our tax-free climate, our absence of restrictions on real estate ownership, our currency movement, as well as our confidentiality law, all played important parts in building our financial industry.

Five years ago, when I took office, we saw a need to look at our regulatory systems and the responsiveness of our legislation. We moved on to legislate regulations that show we are not out for numbers but for quality business. We will not even accept certain amounts of money. At the same time many of the banks are now creating marketing sections because what we want is quality business.

I am certain there will be a lot of growth in Cayman in the next five or ten years, not only from the financial side but also from tourism and hotel development, along with support services industry. As you grow, you always create the need for more growth.

Have developments such as increased financial globalization, deregulation in many countries, the "big bang," and 24 hour trading led to an increased awareness of offshore financial centers?

The perception of the offshore financial center is growing among governments. They are realizing that this is something that will be with us for a long time. Even the U.K. and the U.S. are looking for some of the offshore business.

What about the depth of international finance? Does all this contribute to the awareness of Cayman?

In the global world of finance, you cannot operate just from the metropolitan countries. For banks it has to do with global competitiveness. In the case of insurance, the real reason is very simple. There is too much red tape in the major countries. It has become so expensive, companies need a department just to handle governmental forms.

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Regulations Minus the Red Tape

WHAT is the purpose of an Inspector of Banks in a place without taxation or foreign exchange controls, where confidentiality is protected by law and freedom from restriction is the hallmark of a successful financial services industry?

The answer is simple. The regulatory role is one of the most important factors in the success of Cayman as an offshore financial center. The Inspector of Banks is loaned temporarily to Cayman through the International Monetary Fund with the objective of developing Cayman as a major banking center with standards as high as any other center in the world.

There are also, as always, administrative problems to consider. Cayman has about 505 banks but, of these, only 64 have an actual physical presence. The remainder operate outside the island, where the majority are branches or subsidiaries of major banks.

It is noticeable that those coming to Cayman are the major international banks. It is not impossible for small private banks, but it is not as

developed a momentum which seems to be almost self-perpetuating.

Some 35 banks have come to Cayman over the past year.



Peter Crook, the Inspector of Banks

Others were lost, mainly due to consolidation or merger; none left because of dissatisfaction. On the contrary, the more Cayman tightens up the regulatory system, the more the big banks come.

The Inspector of Banks is there to protect depositors, and to make sure that all the banks that come into the Cayman Islands are prudent. At

"Together with its very stable government, Cayman has developed a momentum which seems to be almost self-perpetuating."

easy. There are only eight banks servicing the local market. The number is restricted so that Cayman does not become over-banked.

Cayman has become the largest offshore financial center today. It has 20 of the top 25 banks in the world. Instead of bringing in more and more banks, it is embarking on a policy of consolidation. Those already there are experiencing growth of assets and expansion of services. The banks, with total assets of some \$200 billion, are growing overall at a rate of 15 percent per year. Together with its very stable government, Cayman has de-

veloped a momentum which seems to be almost self-perpetuating.

So the law has divided the industry into three categories. For major foreign banks headquartered outside Cayman, responsibility lies with the head office. In the case of the second group — subsidiaries with a physical presence in Cayman — joint responsibility is shared by the Inspector of Banks and head office supervisors. In the case of private banks the entire supervisory responsibility lies with the Inspector in Cayman.

— Peter Crook, Inspector of Banks.



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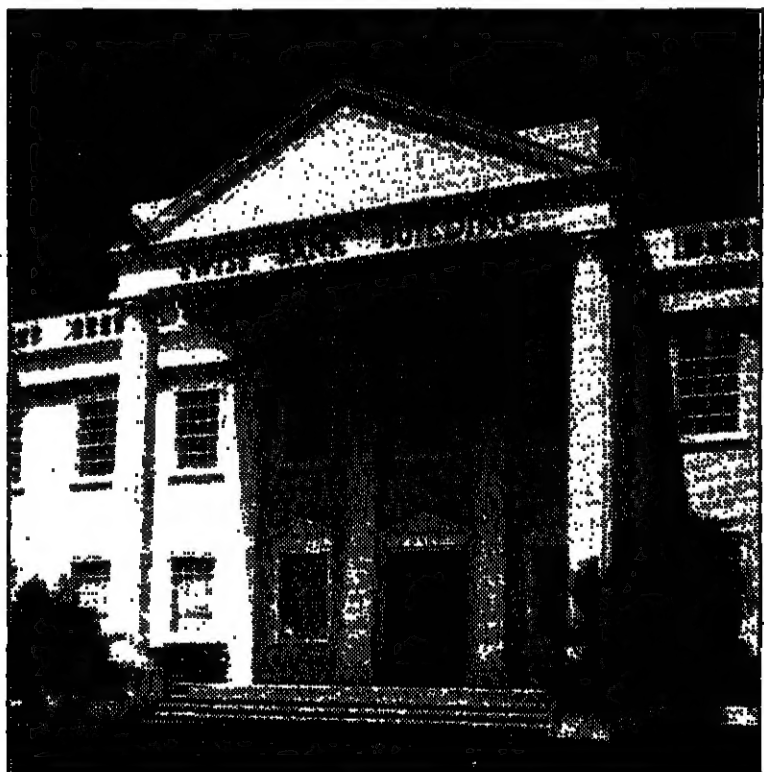
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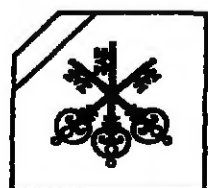
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Regulations Minus the Red Tape



together with its very stable government, Cayman has developed a momentum which seems to be almost self-perpetuating.



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Capturing the Captives

UNTIL very recently the world of offshore captive insurance was not only an extremely specialized market, but also a highly exclusive one. Although dating back to the 1920s the concept of the captive, that is, a company setting up its own insurance company for the sole purpose of insuring itself, was only used by a handful of the largest multinational corporations in the world.

Today, however, the practice extends not only to most large corporations, but also to hundreds of smaller companies and even individual professionals, usually coming together in a group, to set up their own insurance company. With the net worth (or capitalization) of all Cayman captives now \$1.1 billion, and annual premium income approaching \$3 billion, risk managers around the world are flocking to benefit from the many advantages of the Cayman offshore insurance industry.

According to Peter Bates, the superintendent of insurance in the Cayman Islands, the sudden popularity of the captive insurance company is a reflection of the more or less permanent change in the worldwide insurance industry, making traditional insurance markets expensive and unresponsive to many risk managers' needs.

In 1979 Cayman enacted its Insurance Law changing Cayman from a non-regulated insurance environment to a regulated one.

"The world insurance market is changing more rapidly and radically than most market observers can ever remember," said Mr. Bates, who was underwriter for a Lloyd's Syndicate before coming to Cayman in 1984. "The soft market has disappeared, I think, for a very long time, and the market is set for a period of greatly reduced capacity and escalating premiums."

Indeed, most insurance executives believe that the cycle will never come full circle to the easier premium terms prior to the great insurance crisis of 1984.

In that crisis many risk managers found themselves unable to purchase certain kinds of insurance at any



Peter Bates
Superintendent of Insurance

"The sudden popularity of the captive insurance company is a reflection of change in the worldwide insurance industry."

price. The most publicized cases concerned medical malpractice insurance. Horror stories such as the last malpractice insurer pulling out of South Florida left doctors, hospitals, and other high-risk

professionals with no place to turn. Similarly, corporate insurance for directors' liability and a whole host of others faced exorbitant premiums and, in some cases, the likelihood of no coverage at all.

It was the bottom of the last insurance cycle, and insurance companies were losing a lot of money, especially with the phenomenal awards that courts were granting to malpractice and other claimants. In 1984 the whole market changed. Rates went way up and hundreds of companies pulled out of certain risk areas altogether.

An alternative to the newly expensive insurance, called the "deep pocket theory," inspired a whole spate of captive insurance companies to be set up offshore, and the Cayman Islands became one of the fastest growing offshore captive insurance markets.

There are now 415 captive insurance companies established in Cayman. Their average capitalization is \$1-2 million and their average premium income is \$3-4 million. The largest, with capitalization of \$750 million, is a joint association of 40 or 50 Fortune 500 companies.

Simultaneously, a support services industry second to none has grown up in Cayman, including the vital position of superintendent of insurance, the ten largest accounting firms in the world (including all of the U.S. "big eight"), a number of highly prestigious and well-connected legal firms, a sophisticated banking industry with access to all international currency markets, and 31 full-service underwriting management firms.

Some of the latter include Johnson & Higgins, Marsh McLennan, The Transnational Group, which is a subsidiary of the Reiss Organization of Shannon, Ireland, and Samuel Montagu & Co., which is part of the Midland Bank Group of Great Britain.

"During the two liability crises of 1975 and 1984 the

'mainstreet' companies suffered major losses. Their reaction was to wipe out certain policies, regardless of past experience with particular clients. As a result, major corporations and insurers made heavy commitments in joint venture operations," said Donald Westmoreland, president of the Cayman Underwriting Managers Association and managing director of Transnational Risk Management Limited.

"There seems little likelihood that those organizations will be persuaded to abandon their captive insurance companies in the foreseeable future, having once again suffered the extreme cyclical behavior of conventional markets."

While small insurers need the solidity of a big company, the large company is solvent enough to rely on its own captive insurance. This then creates lower administrative costs as well as lower premiums. Secondly, it enables a captive to go to international "wholesale markets" for its reinsurance.

A captive, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of its parent, insures the entire needs of the parent and then turns around and buys reinsurance. Cash flow benefits accrue since premiums are paid quarterly and can be invested for the interim. The captive also earns commission from the reinsurance company.

Most important, the captive gives the insured a degree of flexibility unavailable elsewhere. "If you own your own insurance company, you can write the insurance you want," said Donald Westmoreland.

"Shading risks is the essence of insurance," said Mr. Westmoreland. "When the big corporations insure their corporations through a joint venture captive, they can then turn to the joint venture captive for most reinsurance. This is the state-of-the-art end of insurance."

The New York courts would apply Peruvian law or Cayman Islands law to the case. In a third example, where assets (cash, negotiable securities, share certificates, promissory notes, bonds, etc.) are transferred to the Cayman trustee, then we believe Cayman Islands law is of substantial benefit."

Civil law jurisdictions do not distinguish between the legal owner of assets and the beneficial owner of assets. "Part of what this law is doing is making the Cayman law not responsible for the laws of other jurisdictions," said Mr. Travers' partner, Andrew Jones.

This new law is also beneficial to common law jurisdictions which have exchange control laws. "We consider the Trusts (Foreign Elements) Law a brilliant piece of legislation which gives relief to thousands of investors with assets outside their own countries who would stand to lose those hard-earned assets because of restrictive and penalizing laws," Mr. Tomkins said.

What Is a Trust?

MANY investors are still uncertain about what a trust is and how it is used. This is due, in part, to the unique concept of Common Law heritage in Britain and the Commonwealth. In civil law jurisdictions, covering most of Europe and Latin America, the concept is alien. Countries in those regions do not recognize the practice of transferring ownership to a third party so that property may be preserved for beneficiaries, which is the principle behind any trust.

The Cayman Islands is home to over 20,000 active trusts. These are generally established by individuals that need to protect their family and heirs, or by multinational organizations seeking to protect their business assets.

The trust is considered one of the most flexible instruments of financial planning available offshore. Most pension funds and charities have their funds held by trustees. Personal investors can diversify their portfolios by investing in mutual funds which are

structured as "unit trusts." Trusts can be established either by will for heirs or "inter vivos." The latter makes provisions which are active during the life of the settlor. Of course the trust is based on a deed which outlines the wishes and intentions of the settlor. Even in the so-called "discretionary trust," which gives the professional trustee the right to decide how to invest the fund and how to disburse it to beneficiaries, the deed can be explicit and detailed.

"The trust's usefulness in a tax environment is that you can segregate yourself from your own assets," said Peter Tomkins, president of Cayman National Bank. Until recently the irony has been that those most in need of protection against exchange control and risk of expropriation are to be found in developing countries that do not recognize the trust as an investment tool.

To remedy the problem, a new law was enacted in the Cayman Islands this year. It states that "the law applicable

to the disposition or transfer of assets to a Cayman Islands trust shall be Cayman Islands law irrespective of the domicile of the settlor."

According to Anthony Travers of the law firm Maples and Calder, a problem may exist where several jurisdictions are involved. For example, some countries have laws such as forced heirship provisions or exchange controls which in certain cases could override Cayman law.

"Wherever the trust is administered, Cayman Islands law prevails," said Mr. Travers. "However, this presupposes that assets actually be transferred to the Cayman Islands trustee. For example, if Peruvian law says that you may not transfer assets, where the law will not assist is where the grantor has not transferred his assets. Therefore Peru becomes the dominant jurisdiction. Now, if the assets are already outside Peru, say the grantor has business in New York and his assets are never repatriated to Peru, then, we believe, our law is effective. Then the question is whether

Global Banking Stimulates Offshore Business



Georgetown: fast becoming a global center.

BOTH in the microcosmic sense, where a need arose for internationalized financial management, and in the macrocosmic sense, which included the beginnings of the international debt crisis in 1982, the offshore financial industry is playing an increasingly indispensable role in global banking.

"It is a noticeable development that those financial institutions now coming to the Caymans are the major international banks as opposed to the small, private banks," said Peter Crook, Inspector of Banks in Georgetown, the capital on Grand Cayman.

This year the three largest Japanese banks (which are also the three largest banks in the world) and four Finnish banks set up operations in Cayman. They came not only because their chief rivals came, but also because as banks become more and more competitive they wanted to conduct their business in the most profitable location without problems.

Cayman offers specific advantages to multinational banks. For example, the Cayman Islands does not place demands on reserve requirements. And bankers also find

it convenient to be located in the same time zone as New York so that they can trade around the clock; when the Tokyo market is closed, New York is trading and vice-versa.

According to Mr. Crook, investors are beginning to keep money offshore in Cayman not so much for the tax benefits, but for the financial security the Cayman Islands offers. For example, a South American who prefers to keep his assets out of South America will deposit them in the Cayman branch of a South American bank.

A recent article in The Economist reported that the Caymanian law firm of Maples and Calder helped form a Japanese consortium of banks to write off the banks' Third-World debt through securitization. The move was part of the trend to move debt off the banks' books into the hands of investors.

Another innovative instrument was created by Schroder's Bank in Cayman, to repackage Perpetual Floating Rate Notes, when that \$18 billion market collapsed earlier this year. As the arrangement stands, holders of these notes borrow the principle and are not required to pay it

back, although they pay the interest in perpetuity.

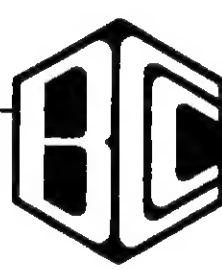
Although an article which appeared in the International Herald Tribune on August 10 reported that there were no buyers for these expensive notes, analysts believe that the project itself was not faulty, but only premature. According to the IHT article, "the concept was the most far-reaching plan to date" to deal with the collapse of that market.

"This kind of creative instrument is a by-product of our coming of age and having achieved recognition," said Peter Tomkins, president of Cayman National Bank.

As enormous as the offshore financial markets have become, the feeling of partnership as opposed to aggressive competition prevails. Most trust companies have their networks and contacts through other jurisdictions and all trust companies provide investment services.

"Since interest rates came down, there is more incentive to invest, and so this is where our security company comes in," said Mr. Sharaf al Hassan, manager of the Bank of Credit and Commerce (BCCI).

"The fact that there is no capital gains tax or profit tax is of course the prime motive for being here," said Richard Fear, managing director of Morgan Grenfell. "At first you would get private investors setting up trusts, but you wouldn't get large capital market transactions, such as issuing floating rate notes, through a Cayman entity," Mr. Fear added. "Those kinds of products were only issued in the major financial centers. Now we have the lawyers and bankers capable of this kind of sophistication, and the issues are being made here."



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CAYMAN NATIONAL CORPORATION LTD

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Business on the Beach

TOURISM, while extraordinarily successful in the Cayman Islands, is somewhat of a misnomer. For 430,000 visitors each year the islands are a place to do pretty much as the locals do. That means living in the attractive condominiums that stretch along the powder-soft sands of Seven Mile Beach, dining on marinated conch and turtle dishes, and, most of all, diving and snorkeling.

The country is made up of three islands, Cayman Brac with a total population of 74 people, Little Cayman and Grand Cayman, the largest. No one can visit without succumbing to the lure of their underwater environs.

What Saint Moritz is to skiing, Cayman is to scuba diving — an aficionado's dream. For non-swimmers, the Atlantic submarine dives 1,000 feet among the grouper and bright blue angel fish. Despite the relaxed atmosphere, development is taking place. This year saw the opening of two multi-million dollar world class hotels — the Hyatt and Treasure Island — as well as the \$12 million refurbishing of the Holiday Inn.

With 20,000 companies registered in the Cayman Islands and over 500 banks, a large number of executives are able to combine business with pleasure. Several bankers even ambulate some of the recent upsurge in business to the exceptional tourist accommodations.

The most remarkable thing about the Hyatt is its style — more 1880s than 1987. No one would guess that it had its official opening last April.

The pale blue facades of its buildings surround a pleasure



garden of walks and fountains. Its golf course, designed by Jack Nicklaus, caters both to hotel guests and the members of The Britannia Club who own villas and condominiums on the vast acreage of the premises.

Britannia's villas and townhouses are being developed by Ellesmere, a subsidiary of AGRA Industries, one of the foremost diversified public companies in Canada. Britannia also owns the Hyatt, and Hyatt in turn manages the villas for their owners. According to Roly Guenette, vice president of operations for Ellesmere, the Britannia offers "an opportunity to invest in some of the most valuable property in the world," with the added attraction of Hyatt's management and the absence of taxes in Cayman.

Development is perhaps the most heated issue in the extremely low-key political life of Cayman. That is, how much to develop, how quickly to do so and what to allow. "One-third of all our tourists come to snorkel or dive," explained Eric Bergstrom, the government's director of tourism. "Now there is a tremendous increase in other activities, nightlife and sports like

tennis and golf. There are a number of full-service resorts with scores of activities."

Hotel development has been accompanied by an increase in airline services, including daily Eastern Airlines flights from Miami and Northwest's service four times a week from Memphis.

But Cayman Airways still greets the traveler with a well-coming rum punch and the soothing strains of Caymanian style calypso. There are also scheduled services from Houston, Tampa, Atlanta and characters from New York and Philadelphia.

Before the advent of the large hotels, most tourists stayed in the condominium units clustered on West Bay Beach. The atmosphere there is reminiscent of another era, with the conservative West India Club set far back on a palm tree-lined drive.

Quiet, self-contained places such as the Tortuga Club on the East End specialize in diving and fishing and cater to the sports-minded. On the North End, there are the Cayman Kai and Villa Caribe hotels. At Rum Point, the Retreat and Driftwood Village both offer apartment accom-

modation. Most important, however, is the atmosphere in Cayman: the picturesque harbor and streets of Georgetown; the town square with its charming obelisk clock and uninterrupted views of the sea.

Cayman Brac has some truly lovely little hotels such as Tiern Beach, Brac Reef Beach and the Buccaneer. All of these have professional dive operations. Little Cayman, according to Eric Bergstrom, has the finest bone fishing in the world. In Little Cayman, people stay at the Southern Cross Club, Pines Point (whose owner, a gourmet chef, works wonders with the local seafood), and Sam McCoy's Diving Lodge. They all have six to eight rooms as well as bars and restaurants.

More important, however, is the atmosphere in Cayman: the picturesque harbor and streets of Georgetown; the town square with its charming obelisk clock and uninterrupted views of the sea.

But now that the United States has let such treaties

International Treaties Endorse Cayman Status

THERE are treaties and there are treaties, and the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty should not be confused with others such as the Tax Information Exchange Agreement or Double Taxation Treaties.

What is absolutely excluded from the Caymanian treaty is tax information. Cayman does not consider non-payment of taxes a crime since there are no taxes of any kind in the Cayman Islands. Cayman is defined as "a non-tax jurisdiction and financial center." The economy is based on that. Breach of confidentiality is considered a criminal act. Non-payment of taxes is not.

The second type of treaty Cayman most definitely does not have is a double taxation treaty. Double taxation treaties stipulate that a company will not be taxed in two countries at the same time. These bilateral treaties allow businesses to be taxed by the country with the lower, usually negligible taxes.

But now that the United States has let such treaties

lapse, the shell companies are taking down their brass plates. Cayman's trust and banking industry, however, is not based on a tax loophole.

"One of the great strengths of Cayman was our decision not to become dependent upon a tax treaty, because then you can be held to ransom," said Richard Fear of Morgan Grenfell. "With the disappearance of the treaty in the Netherlands Antilles, the whole reason for business collapsed. People went there because of the treaty. They come here because of the business we do."

The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty which was signed by the U.K., Cayman and United States on July 3, 1987 (although the U.S. Senate has yet to ratify it) exchanges information only in cases that are mutually considered a criminal offense.

The prototype of this treaty, the Narcotic Drugs Law of 1984, was an important step by the Cayman Islands in its efforts not to allow its tax-haven facilities to be used by persons involved in narcotic

drug dealings. The Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty adds other crimes to the list of those that require sharing information.

"The treaty covers all crime mutually considered a crime. However, there are several obscure areas in this," said Peter Tomkins, president of Cayman National Bank. "For example, Cayman has no securities legislation per se, and therefore we have no legislation making insider trading a crime. But insider trading can be considered fraud, and fraud is most definitely a crime in Cayman. Fraud as a crime versus insider trading as a crime, is really a matter of degree and will need to be defined on a case by case basis."

Initially there was opposition and much skepticism over the new law. Fearing that it might conflict with the important Confidential Relationship Preservation Law, the Chamber of Commerce reserved comment until it saw the law in action.

They now seem favorably impressed. According to Financial Secretary Thomas Jel-

ferson, "In the year since the treaty was signed we have had one of the largest growth periods in our history. After the treaty was signed, the three largest Japanese Banks established a presence here, along with others from Europe and Latin America. In this same period we grew to be the largest offshore banking center and the second largest center for offshore captive insurance companies after Bermuda. International bankers appreciate our self regulatory positions."

This sentiment was echoed by Anthony Travers of the law firm Maples and Calder. "This was partly because of events in other jurisdictions," he said. "But it is also due to the legitimizing factor of Cayman entering into the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty. The message that comes across from this treaty is that we don't have anything to hide. It distinguishes us from other offshore centers," he added.

"The very big players in the financial scene — the 500 registered banks, the investment banks, the finance houses of London, New York, Tokyo — now have a very easy job of selling Cayman," Mr. Travers explained. "Compared with other offshore havens, it is known as the legitimate one."

CAYMAN ISLANDS

(Continued from Page 1) of Panama has contributed to Cayman gains.

Underpinning Caymanian stability is the continued commitment of the people, and consequently the government, to remain a British crown colony. The Caymans ceded from Jamaica when the latter became independent in 1962. An investigation by the United Nations decolonization committee concluded that there was no interest in the Cayman Islands for a change in colonial status. That attitude remains today.

Caymanian bankers cite several reasons for the success they have experienced. These include an ideal location only an hour's flight from Miami and in the same time zone as New York, no tax on income or capital or profits or property, no estate or legacy duty or inheritance tax, no exchange control restricting the flow of money in or out of the country, no tax treaties, and some of the best communications systems available anywhere.

"We can partially explain our growth by the multi-million dollar investment that Cable and Wireless has made in the country," said Richard Fear, managing director of Morgan Grenfell (Cayman) Ltd. "And we credit our government for its policy to stimulate that investment. The fact that we can sit in front of a Reuters screen and trade anywhere in the world is very exciting. It is what has changed us from a passive market to a very active one."

Another major factor which has contributed to Cayman's financial success and about which Caymanian bankers are in unanimous agreement is the level of regulation that is guaranteed by the Inspector of Banks.

"Our regulatory system is second to none, and that gives the world's financial community total confidence that we are squeaky clean and as sheltered from shady businesses and bank failure as is humanly possible," said Peter Tomkins, president and chairman of the Cayman National Bank.

The number of registered banks and their assets are only the base from which a rapidly diversifying industry has taken shape. It is in fact the use to which bankers and investors, both institutional and private, are putting their Cayman Island business that has brought offshore banking into the worldwide marketplace.

"We're moving away from our early role as just a tax haven," said Mr. Fear. "Now we're more than just a place where you can shelter money. We're a place where you can actually do business."

Guinness Mahon, for instance, provides a full spectrum of banking, trust, company and international investment management services. Butterfield's Bank, a retail bank, specializes in U.K. bond markets and Eurocurrency. Roy West, another Cayman-registered bank, caters especially to high net-worth private investors. The Bank of Credit and Commerce (BOCC) is developing a trading floor there.

Swiss Bank's specialty, according to its managing director, Fred Muller, is private banking. "Our clients can invest in any currency in bonds, securities — Swiss francs, Eurobonds, yen, anything," Mr. Muller said.

Morgan Grenfell is actively engaged in Latin American debt transactions. The bank manages funds for its investors and, in particular, advises its clients on mergers and acquisitions and the flotation of shares.

Maples and Calder, a highly prestigious law firm, is handling the Japanese consortium that is securitizing their Latin American debt through the Cayman Islands. According to Anthony Travers the firm handles three to five \$100 million transactions on average per week.

All Bank caters to a very finite market secured through private, selective referral. Similarly, Transocean Bank, owned by S.C. Johnson of Racine, Wisconsin, handles the Eurocurrency for the clients of its Geneva-based affiliate, Frank & Cie, who wanted to distance their deposits from any further movement towards socialism in Europe and hold them closer to the North American market.

Washington Bank on the other hand is looking for the middle investor with the \$10,000 to \$20,000 deposit. The Cayman National Bank is a small, publicly owned company controlled exclusively by Caymanian nationals with a trust company, a securities operation and a 36 percent share in an insurance company.

To ensure that the pace of growth remains steady, the Caymanian legislature has enacted several new pieces of legislation. In addition to the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, the new legislation includes two important laws that are expected to bolster business even more. These are the Trusts (Foreign Elements) Law and an amendment to the Companies Law. The legislation is expected to increase the usefulness of the Cayman Islands to civil law jurisdictions, particularly in Latin America.

This advertising section was written by Linda Shalh.

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Cayman Islands Government Office in the UK, 17B Curzon Street, Mayfair, London W1Y 7FE. Tel: 01-408-2482.

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Currency

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	1.25
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	6.55
Dutch Guilder	1.80
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Swedish Krona	10.46
Norwegian Krone	4.76
Denmark Krone	6.46
Finland Markka	5.94
Yugoslav Dinar	20.66
Czech Koruna	166.64
Slovak Koruna	166.64
Hungarian Forint	200.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	166.64
Russian Ruble	100.00
East German Mark	1.00
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	6.55
Dutch Guilder	1.80
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Swedish Krona	10.46
Norwegian Krone	4.76
Denmark Krone	6.46
Finland Markka	5.94
Yugoslav Dinar	20.66
Czech Koruna	166.64
Slovak Koruna	166.64
Hungarian Forint	200.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	166.64
Russian Ruble	100.00
East German Mark	1.00
West German Mark	1.00

Interest

Interest	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	0.75
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	1.25
West German Mark	1.00
French Franc	6.55
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.64
Portuguese Escudo	200.48
Belgian Franc	6.55
Dutch Guilder	1.80
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Swedish Krona	10.46
Norwegian Krone	4.76
Denmark Krone	6.46
Finland Markka	5.94
Yugoslav Dinar	20.66
Czech Koruna	166.64
Slovak Koruna	166.64
Hungarian Forint	200.00
Polish Zloty	100.00
Czechoslovak Koruna	166.64
Russian Ruble	100.00
East German Mark	1.00
West German Mark	1.00

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

C&W Appears to Prevail
Japan Telecom Effort

By Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Cable & Wireless (C&W) appears to have won a struggle for a license to operate in Japan, a move that would allow the company to compete with other international telecommunications firms in the country.

C&W confirmed Wednesday that it had been invited by Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to apply for the license. The company is a joint venture between British Telecom and the Japanese government.

The license would allow C&W to provide international telecommunications services in Japan, a market that is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

The license would also allow C&W to compete with other international telecommunications firms in Japan, a move that would be a significant step for the company.

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Lorenzo Pledges New Image for Continental

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

HOUSTON — Frank A. Lorenzo, chairman of Continental Airlines, has pledged to turn around the airline's reputation for poor service and to transform Continental into "the best airline for our times."

Backed up by the singing group Gladys Knight and the Pips, Mr. Lorenzo spoke to several thousand Continental employees gathered at the Albert Thomas Convention Center here for what was billed as "the first worldwide performance celebration."

An extravaganza put on twice Tuesday for employees in Houston, the airline's headquarters, and simultaneously beamed to employees gathered at the airline's other major operations centers.

Continental rated worst in terms of consumer complaints for 100,000 passengers during the first seven months of the year, according to the Department of

Transportation. In August it improved to second worst after Northwest Airlines as consumer complaints against Continental decreased 28 percent.

Mr. Lorenzo and other officials of the Texas Air Corp. subsidiary said they intend to be as aggressive in changing their image as Texas Air has been in building the largest U.S. airline company.

"We'll do whatever is necessary to reach our goal," Mr. Lorenzo told the cheering audience. "We listened to our customers' complaints, and we're now well on our way to delivering on our commitment — becoming the best airline for our time."

Continental officials spoke of the problems that have occurred since February, when People Express, New York Air and Frontier were merged into Continental. That consolidation produced major operational difficulties for the airline.

"There were growing pains. There were delays and cancellations and lost baggage," Mr. Lorenzo said. "But that's changing. Frequent business travelers were often frustrated with Continental's service, he said."

Consumer service has increasingly become the battleground on which airlines are competing — each promising to provide a larger measure of relief from the headaches of flying. Continental on Monday unveiled an advertising campaign designed to measure the public about its service.

"Once people called us 'The Proud Bird,'" begins one such ad. "Lately they've been calling us other names." The ad goes on in a more upbeat way to talk about improvements in service, including what Continental said was a 100 percent improvement in the past six months in delivering baggage at the same time and to the same airport as the travelers who checked the baggage.



Frank A. Lorenzo

Continental faces other problems beyond its public image, however. It is the target of an organizing campaign by the Air Line Pilots Association, and labor relations at its sister airline, Eastern, are suffering. The stock of Texas Air, which owns both airlines, has dropped in recent weeks.

Fiat, STET Venture Is in Jeopardy

By David Brown

Special to the Herald Tribune

ROME — Two of Italy's largest industrial groups, one public and one private, are engaged in a quarrel that is threatening to destroy an effort to restructure the country's

fragmented telecommunications industry.

Luigi Granelli, the government's minister for state holdings, warned Wednesday that the dispute may force an "alternative solution" to a plan aimed at making Italy competitive on international markets.

The quarrel concerns the appointment of a managing director for Telet, the company that resulted from the merger of the Teletel telecommunications subsidiary of Fiat SpA, the Turin-based auto and industrial giant, with the Italtel unit of STET SpA, itself a unit of IRI, the state-owned company that is Italy's single biggest industrial group. The merger was effected in June.

Fiat sparked the tussle Tuesday by threatening to withdraw from the merger, contending that it was not consulted when STET appointed Telet's chief executive officer, Maria Bellarino, as Telet's new managing director last week.

An emergency meeting has been scheduled for Thursday by STET to consider its response to the Fiat threat.

Calling on both sides to resolve the matter, Mr. Granelli warned, "We cannot continue from one month to the next, never reaching an operating phase."

"This has gone on for too long." The aim of the Telet merger was to coordinate the restructuring and international expansion of Italy's telecommunications industry.

Telet was formed after a year of difficult talks in which one of the chief obstacles was disagreement over the terms of the partnership and control of the new company.

Fiat and STET each owns 48 percent of Telet, with the state-owned Mediobanca merchant bank holding the remaining 4 percent.

Firm Told to Halt
Newmont Buying

The Associated Press

WILMINGTON, Delaware — A Delaware judge ordered Wednesday that Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, the largest shareholder of Newmont Mining Corp., stop buying Newmont shares, but his order may be a day too late.

On Tuesday, Consolidated bought as many as 16 million shares in Newmont in an attempt to thwart the takeover plans of T. Boone Pickens, who filed the suit Monday.

Consolidated, which had held 26.2 percent of Newmont stock, may have nearly doubled its stake Tuesday. In issuing its order, the court ruled Consolidated's stock buying would lock up control of Newmont's board up to 10 years.

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Jardine's First-Half Profit
Expected To Surge 70%

Reuters

HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the Hong Kong company grouping financial, retail and real estate interests, is expected to increase half-year profit by about 70 to 90 percent with its sale on Friday, analysts say.

The improvement would reflect an expansion of its finance and all operations and a reorganization of its subsidiaries, they said. They also said the company could soon announce a rights issue to raise up to 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$256 million) to finance continuing expansion overseas.

Analysts said Jardine was likely to show net profit of 300 million to 400 million dollars for the six months, after 180 million a year before. Anthony Bellington of Warburg Securities Ltd., forecasting first-half earnings at 340 million dollars, said three-quarters of the profit would come from financial services, marketing and distribution.

Analysts at Vickers de Costa Hong Kong Ltd. agreed, adding that brokerage arm, Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd., benefited from trading on the Hong Kong and Japanese stock markets.

Jardine Matheson expanded its financial services operations and by buying a U.S. insurance broker, Ernst and Chandler Co., last year. It also added to its retail business by acquiring the 7-Eleven chain in Britain.

Analysts noted that Jardine was no longer largely dependent on its subsidiary, Hongkong Land Co. After a reorganization, it now indirect holdings that comprise 29 percent in Hongkong Land, 32 percent and 34 percent in two former Hongkong Land subsidiaries. The three will account for only about 20 percent of the first-half profit, the analysts said.

Asko Seeks to Boost Stake
In Massa to as Much as 49%

Reuters

SAARBRUCKEN, West Germany — ASKO Deutsche Karbon AG said Wednesday that it was seeking to increase its stake in the supermarket chain Massa AG to as much as 49.9 percent from its current interest of 24.9 percent.

The food retailer and wholesaler said it had filed an application with the Federal Cartel Office in Berlin for permission to raise its holding to between 25 percent and 49.9 percent.

The cartel office said Monday that it probably would seek to block retroactively ASKO's 24.9 percent stake in Massa, although a holding of that size does not usually require approval by antitrust authorities.

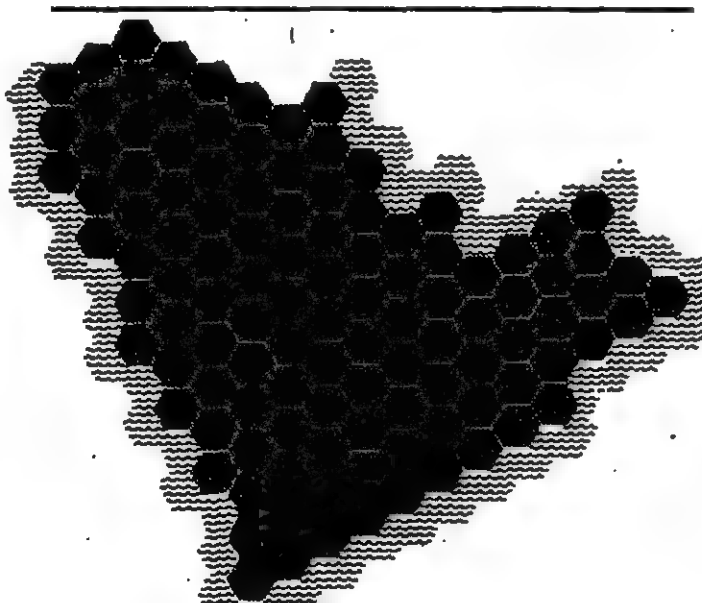
A spokesman for the office said Wednesday that while a 24.9 stake does not represent a merger, links between ASKO and Massa have multiplied. Massa had taken a 10

percent cross stake in ASKO, and ASKO's managing board chairman, Helmut Wagner, also serves as chief executive of Massa, he said.

The spokesman said the office would inform ASKO that authorities are reviewing the company's 24.9 percent stake in Massa to determine whether it conforms with antitrust laws. He said ASKO's attempt to increase its stake would be considered at the same time.

If the initial stake is blocked, the spokesman said, ASKO will not be able to increase its holding further. In a statement, ASKO pointed out that it did not want to hold a majority stake in Massa. It argued that ASKO's and Massa's combined stake in the grocery business would make them only the eighth-largest in West Germany.

ASKO also asserted that its plans to acquire a stake of more than 25 percent in Massa would encourage competition in the grocery sector, benefiting consumers.

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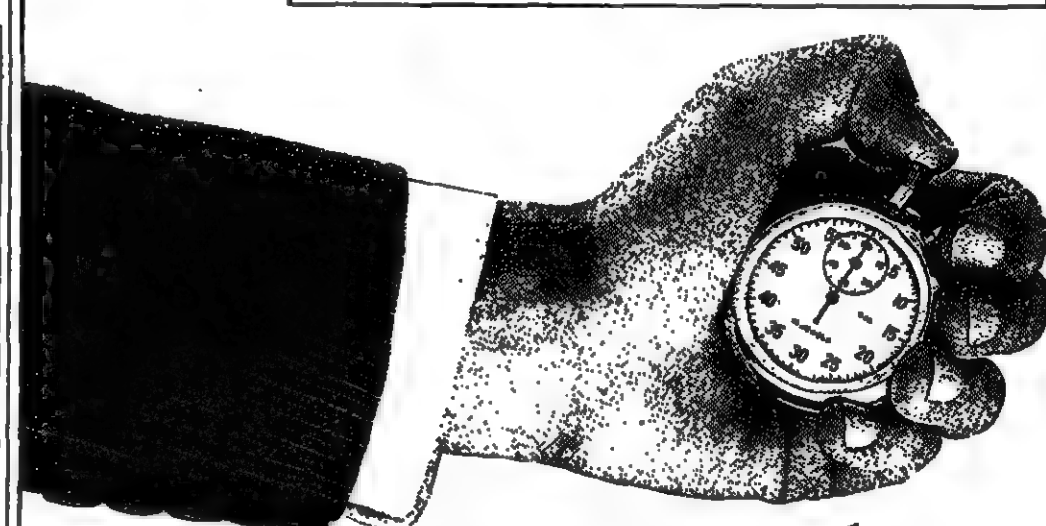
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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	215.50	215.00	215.00	+0.50
IBM	160.00	159.50	159.50	+0.50
GenCorp	100.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
Exxon	40.00	39.50	39.50	+0.50
Merck	30.00	29.50	29.50	+0.50
Boeing	20.00	19.50	19.50	+0.50
McDonald's	15.00	14.50	14.50	+0.50
Unilever	10.00	9.50	9.50	+0.50
Novartis	8.00	7.50	7.50	+0.50
Amgen	6.00	5.50	5.50	+0.50

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	192,540,000
NYSE prev. close	2,722.42
NYSE prev. open	2,722.42
NYSE prev. high	2,722.42
NYSE prev. low	2,722.42

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
2722.42	2722.42	2722.42	2722.42	+0.50
2722.42	2722.42	2722.42	2722.42	+0.50
2722.42	2722.42	2722.42	2722.42	+0.50

Wednesday's NYSE Closing	
NYSE	2722.42
AMEX	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00

AMEX Diary	
AMEX	100.00
AMEX	100.00
AMEX	100.00

NASDAQ Index	
NASDAQ	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00

AMEX Most Actives	
AMEX	100.00
AMEX	100.00
AMEX	100.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Dow Jones	100.00
Dow Jones	100.00
Dow Jones	100.00

NYSE Diary	
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y.	
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00
NYSE	100.00

Dow Jones Averages	
Dow Jones	100.00
Dow Jones	100.00
Dow Jones	100.00

Standard & Poor's Index	
S&P	100.00
S&P	100.00
S&P	100.00

Previous NASDAQ Diary	
NASDAQ	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00

AMEX Stock Index	
AMEX	100.00
AMEX	100.00
AMEX	100.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Gains in Heavy Trading

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose Wednesday in heavy trading, buoyed by follow-through buying after Tuesday's record-setting gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which surged 75.23 points Tuesday in its biggest one-day gain, rose 17.62 points to close at 2,740.04, according to preliminary figures. Gainers led losers by 2 to 1, and volume rose to 219.14 million shares from 209.51 million on Tuesday.

"It's remarkable how well the market is holding up," said Larry Wachtel, analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "When you have a 75-point advance like we had Tuesday, what do you do for an encore? Is this a brave new world? Do you advance another 75 points?"

"Wednesday's action, though not quite as exuberant, was a continuation of Tuesday's trend," said Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "The market's choppy but people feel there are still bargains to be had and they took advantage of the correction to take a shot and jump in," he added, referring to the recent price falls.

Mr. Greenwald cited active participation by large institutional investors. He predicted that the stock market would continue to react to short-term news and to dollar and bond market fluctuations.

The Dow was bolstered Tuesday on dollar and bond market strength and futures-linked buying. The Dow industrials soared to 2,568.05, a gain of just over 3 percent. The Dow's previous record one-day jump occurred April 3,

when it climbed 69.89 points. The Dow's record-high close, set Aug. 25, is 2,722.42.

At 3 P.M., AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up a bit.

Dreyfus Strategic Municipals, Dreyfus Corp.'s first closed-end mutual fund, followed. It was off slightly from its opening trade of 9% in an initial common stock offering of 45 million shares priced at \$10 per share.

National Semiconductor was gaining. Among other semiconductor issues, Texas Instruments, Motorola, and Advanced Micro Devices were all advancing. Trading over the counter, Intel was posting a gain.

Santa Fe Southern Pacific was up in active trading. The company plans to buy up to 3% percent of its stock as part of a restructuring plan. It also said that it will offer part of an energy unit to the public and spin off some property holdings.

Newmont Mining was lower. A Delaware chancery court Wednesday temporarily barred Consolidated Gold Fields P.L.C., the largest shareholder of Newmont Mining Corp., from buying more shares of the energy and gold company, which is facing a takeover attack from an investor group led by T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oilman.

G. Heileman Brewing was off slightly. It agreed to be acquired by Bond Corp. Holdings of Australia for \$40.75 a share.

Among blue chips, IBM was lower after jumping 5 1/4 Tuesday and General Electric, trading ex-dividend, was off a bit.

Prices were ahead in moderate trading of over-the-counter and American Stock Exchange issues.

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Denmark D.A.K.	0800 33 33	2,500	1,400	770	31%
Finland F.M.	0900 68 30 30	1,700	950	520	41%
France F.F.	01 43 31 38 69	1,500	820	450	41%
Germany D.M.	089 29 28 00	580	320	175	41%
Gr. Britain L.R.	020 218 28 68	11,000	6,000	3,300	40%
Greece Dr.	020 218 28 68	22,000	12,000	6,600	45%
Italy L.R.	02 345 23 23	380,000	210,000	115,000	42%
Luxembourg L.F.R.	020 218 28 68	11,000	6,000	3,300	40%
Netherlands Fl.	020 218 28 68	650	360	198	40%
Norway N.K.r.	020 218 28 68	1,800	990	540	38%
Portugal Esc.	020 218 28 68	22,000	12,000	6,600	45%
Spain Pes.	091 302 22 82	24,000	13,000	7,000	41%
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Switzerland S.F.r.	046 65 30 30	510	280	154	38%

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

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1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721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174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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Thornton has grown to become an independent force on the world investment scene by profiting from local knowledge.

THORNTON
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Std.		Close	
High	Low					100s	High	Low	Quot.

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(Continued on next page)

London D

Cheese
Desserts
Fruit
Lunch
Pasta
Salads
Soups
Steaks
Tacos
Veggies
Waffles
Yogurt

and the fact that the currency of the country is not convertible into gold or silver, and that the government has no power to issue currency, are the reasons for the fact that the country has no money.

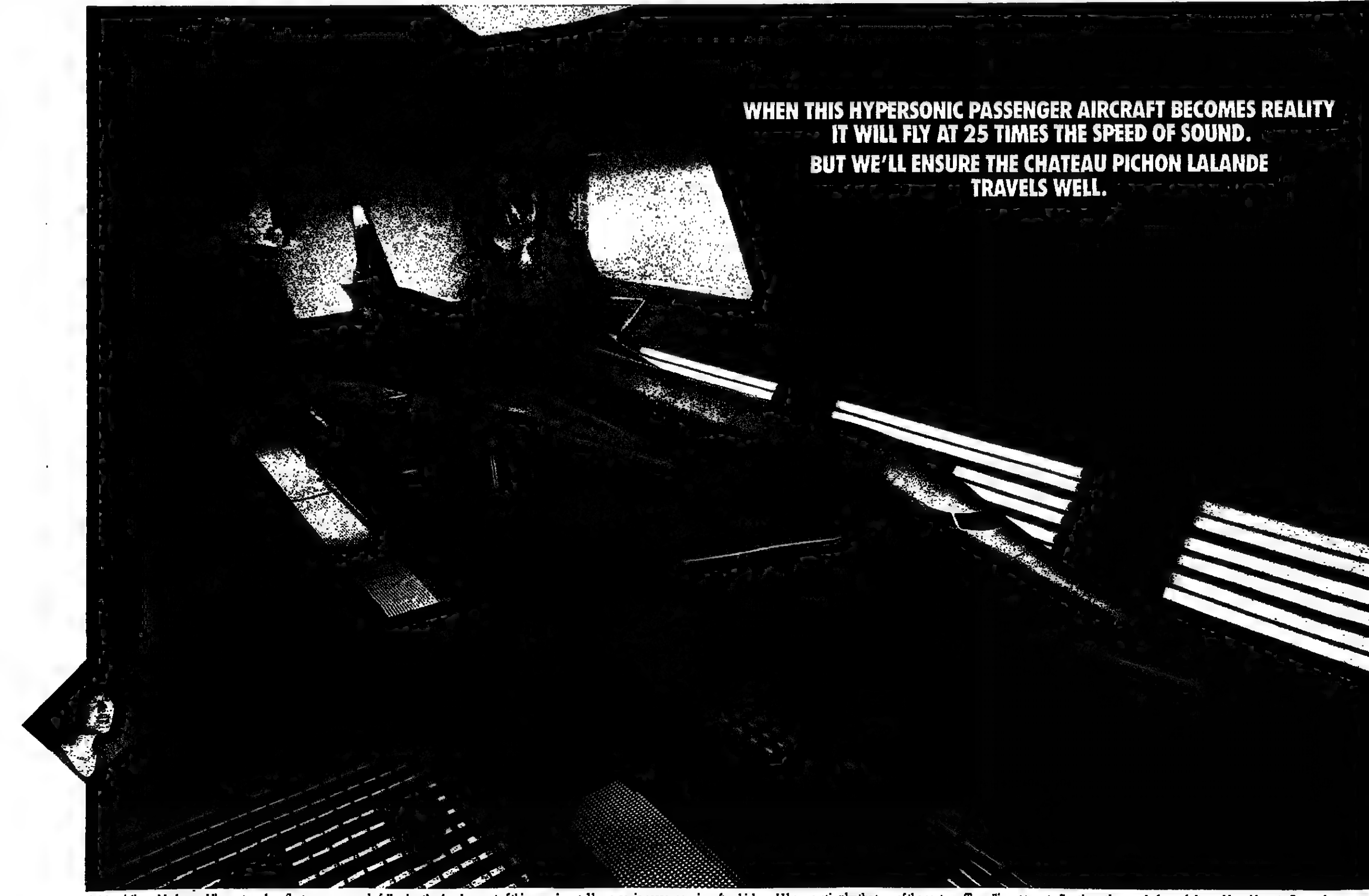
Interview

SYDNEY
 A major appeal
 to the Roman
 Catholic Church
 was made today
 by the Archbishop
 of Sydney, Dr. John
 McEwen, who urged
 the faithful to
 support the
 Government's
 policy of
 non-alignment.
 He said that
 the Church should
 be a force for
 peace and
 unity in the
 world, and that
 it should support
 the Government's
 policy of non-
 alignment.

Support Area
David W.

Wednesday
OTC
Prices
RECEIVED 11-22-81
NEW YORK

10

[illegible]

**WHEN THIS HYPERSONIC PASSENGER AIRCRAFT BECOMES REALITY
IT WILL FLY AT 25 TIMES THE SPEED OF SOUND.
BUT WE'LL ENSURE THE CHATEAU PICHON LALANDE
TRAVELS WELL**

As the airline with the world's most modern fleet, we are eagerly following the development of this experimental hypersonic passenger aircraft, which could be operating by the turn of the century. Travelling at twenty five times the speed of sound, it would enable us to fly you from, say, London to Singapore in a mere 50 minutes. Or from San Francisco to Hong Kong in one hour. But rest assured our standard of inflight service will not change. We'll still find enough time for the Chateau Pichon Lalande to breathe before being poured. SINGAPORE AIRLINES

would enable us to fly you from, say,
SINGAPORE AIRLINES

هكذا من الأهل

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed on Negative Data

Review
LONDON — The dollar ended mixed on Wednesday in European trading after disappointing U.S. economic data took the gloss off currency's afternoon performance.
 The dollar had risen earlier in the day on worries about renewed hostilities in the Gulf, dealers said. The dollar ended at 1.8205 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8205 DM at day's close, but slipped to 85 yen from 144.05. It ended 2 percent against the British pound, closed at \$1.6425, against 430.

ensions in the Middle East and tension before monetary meetings weekend by major industrial nations are expected to place a wedge under the dollar for the time being, dealers said.
 The dollar had touched a high of 1.8295 DM before news that U.S. Consumer Price Index rose 0.5 percent in August. The August surprise most economists, who had predicted an increase of 0.2 percent to 0.3 percent. The U.S. government also reported a 3.1 percent August decline in orders of durable goods.
 Dealers said that despite the figures, the dollar appeared to counter quite strong support for its loss of 1.8185 DM and 45 yen.
 Most dealers said they thought the dollar's immediate potential for a decline was limited by the Fed's and the Group of Five and the Group of industrialized nations in Washington and by the possibility of mounting tension in the Gulf.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.8205
Swiss franc	100	1.4405
French franc	100	1.6425
Japanese yen	100	85.00

may lead the dollar some more.
 The currency markets are mainly preoccupied with the question of whether industrialized nations will reaffirm the target ranges for currencies that are generally believed to have been approved in the so-called Louvre accord in February. Another possibility is that the nations will set lower trading ranges for the dollar.
 Dealers noted that any decisions reached are unlikely to be disclosed.
 Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany said Wednesday that he expected fi-

nance and monetary officials to reaffirm the accord on currency stability and possibly to expand it.
 In New York, the dollar was lower at midsession in light trading, depressed by the poor U.S. economic statistics, dealers said.
 The dollar was trading at 1.8228 DM, down from 1.8245 at Tuesday's close, and at 144.00 yen, down from 144.35.

Robert Hatcher, a corporate dealer at Barclays Bank, said that the inflation figure was the most bearish factor in Wednesday's market. "We're starting to see a pickup in inflation," he said. "There's nothing that will chase away capital more than a whiff of inflation."
 In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8201 DM, up from 1.8171 DM Tuesday, and in Paris at 6.0980 French francs, up from 6.0568.
 It closed in Zurich at 15107 Swiss francs, up from 15050.

New U.K. Bonds Yield 9.51%

Review
LONDON — The British government auctioned Wednesday \$800 million (\$1.31 billion) of 9 percent bonds due in 2008 at an average yield of 9.51 percent, getting a weaker response from investors than at its only other auction in May.
 The Bank of England said it had received bids totaling £1.2 billion, enough to cover the required amount 1.5 times. In May, this so-called bid-to-cover ratio was 2.25.
 Dealers said that another sign of relatively weaker demand was the difference of one-quarter of a percentage point between the average price of 94.85 and the lowest price of 94.60. In May, the gap was only 0.05 of a point.

Intervention Halts Rise of Australian Dollar

Review
SYDNEY — The Australian dollar appears to have peaked after aggressive selling of the currency by the Reserve Bank over the past few days, dealers said Wednesday.
 They said that the dollar, which had pushed up toward 74 U.S. cents on Tuesday, seemed to have run out of steam and appeared ready to dip after closing at about 72.90.
 "The dollar appears to have exhausted itself and could fall toward a support level around 72.6 cents," said David Wade, a senior foreign

exchange adviser at Westpac Banking Corp.
 Dealers said that the central bank may have sold a total of 500 million dollars (\$366.5 million) on Tuesday and Wednesday in an effort to halt the currency's rise.
 The dollar had soared after figures released last week showed a newly balanced Australian budget and better-than-expected figures for the nation's current account.
 Dealers said that the bank's operations were particularly successful Tuesday, when it entered the market shortly before the close in

Australia and continued selling in Europe. Its intervention triggered profit-taking by foreign investors.
 The central bank declined to comment on whether it had intervened. But the bank and Prime Minister Bob Hawke are known to be concerned about the effect of the high Australian dollar on exports.
 Some dealers argued that the concern was unwarranted. They described the recent rise in the dollar as a short-term phenomenon linked to euphoria over the Australian budget.

BANKS: Foreign Entrants Find Australian Market Crowded, Profits Slim

(Continued from first finance page)
 bank in Australia. As a wholly owned merchant bank, Morgan does not disclose its profits, but by all accounts it is doing well.
 "We would still like to get a license at some time," said R. Scott Nyeum Jr., Morgan's Australia-based managing director.
 There are other obstacles than the reserve requirement. For example, the money that new banks may lend is restricted to 15 times shareholders' equity, a lower ratio than is allowed for the established domestic banks. Merchant banks can work from their parents' balance sheet and are almost unrestricted in their lending.
 In Australia there is a clear distinction between banks and merchant banks. Banks can reassure depositors that the central bank, the Reserve Bank of Australia, will guarantee deposits, but in return for that privilege the banks must abide by a number of conditions. Merchant banks face far fewer restrictions, but lack the Reserve Bank's safety net. As a result they tend to pay more for deposits.

There is no sign that any of the less successful foreign banks will abandon Australia, but they are reassessing their commitment and making cuts. Lloyds Bank PLC is reducing its \$475 million commercial loan portfolio after unsuccessfully trying to sell it and has dismissed 17 senior executives.
 Citibank, though profitable, has cut the number of branches to 11 from 30 in 1984, when it was a finance company. The head of Citibank's retail bank, Marty Cooper, said the cost of branch banking was prohibitive.
 Bank of America one year ago abandoned plans for a retail bank-

Bank	Assets*	1986 Net Profit
Bank of Singapore (Singapore)	146	0.07
Bankers Trust (U.S.)	1,100	25.0
Chase (U.S.)	1,800	(2.9)
Deutsche Bank (West Germany)	236	0.28
LSJ (Japan)	300	(2.5)
Mitsubishi Bank (Japan)	385	0.11
Netwest Bank (Britain)	1,825	(31.3)

ing them forced the bank to lift the interest rate back to the level of its competitors, causing many of its customers to drop out of the program.
 Consumer banking has proved difficult for most of the foreign institutions, and Bankers Trust's avoidance of that sector may be the key to its success. It made no attempt to woo retail customers, instead concentrating on the fee-based advisory, underwriting and treasury businesses it had pursued successfully as a merchant bank.
 Bankers Trust's operation in Australia was nominated for "best new venture" and best-managed bank in a recent survey of chief executives by a recruitment company, Egon Zehnder.

As for the other banks' performance, the sense of disappointment has extended to the Australian treasurer, Paul Keating, who had been so enthusiastic in his welcome of the new banks two years ago. He recently expressed regret that the new banks had not made more inroads into the marketplace.

Taiwan Power Reports Records for Fiscal '87

Review
TAIPEI — Taiwan Power Co. reported record profit and revenue Wednesday for the year ended in June.
 The government-owned company said that pretax earnings rose 22 percent to 34.1 billion Taiwan dollars (\$1.13 billion), or 2.50 dollars a share, on a 7.6 percent increase in sales to 139.4 billion Taiwan dollars. Taiwan Power also said it would pay a dividend of 3.40 dollars a share.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
 Via The Associated Press

179	ADC	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	179	ABC	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
180	ABT	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	180	ABT	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
181	ABX	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	181	ABX	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
182	ABY	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	182	ABY	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
183	ABZ	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	183	ABZ	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
184	ABW	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	184	ABW	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
185	ABV	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	185	ABV	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
186	ABU	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	186	ABU	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
187	ABT	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	187	ABT	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
188	ABX	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	188	ABX	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
189	ABY	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	189	ABY	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
190	ABZ	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	190	ABZ	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
191	ABW	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	191	ABW	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
192	ABV	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	192	ABV	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
193	ABU	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	193	ABU	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
194	ABT	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	194	ABT	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
195	ABX	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	195	ABX	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
196	ABY	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	196	ABY	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
197	ABZ	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	197	ABZ	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
198	ABW	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	198	ABW	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
199	ABV	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	199	ABV	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+
200	ABU	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+	200	ABU	1.12	+	2.00	1.12	+

By Gerald Eskenazi

Wednesday's talks were to have unusual format: Donlan and Shaw meeting in one room, other management officials (including team presidents requested by Shaw — Dan Rooney of the Pittsburgh Steelers and Tex Schramm of the Dallas Cowboys) in a second room, and the nine members comprising the union's executive committee in a third room with union executives. The players are Marvin Powell, George Iloj, Dan Marino, Brian Dawkins, James Lofton, Michael

Korte, a veteran center suffering from a separated shoulder; Todd Steele, a rookie running back, and William Leach, a tackle in his second year. "He's nothing but a scab," Dave Wayner, a defensive

Commissioner Pete Rozelle

The union has asked that all players be free to move after their first four years in the league. The owners have countered by suggesting they would be willing to negotiate on draft picks, but would not change the basic system.

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

Cubs 6, Mets 2: In Chicago, Steve Martinez broke a seventh-inning tie with a run-scoring single that helped Rick Sutcliffe become the league's first 18-game winner. Sutcliffe (18-8) struck out five

run for the second straight game, his single touching off a five-run eighth that rallied Toronto. The Blue Jays improved their season record against the Orioles to 11-1; Baltimore is 7-47 against the five teams ahead of it in the Eastern Division.

ie Randolph went 3-for-5 with four RBIs to spark a season-high 10-hit attack that gave New York a doubleheader split. In the opener, Teddy Higuera (18-9) extended his winning streak to seven games and Robin Yount drove in four runs for the Brewers. (CHRIS CHOI)



Wade Boggs acknowledged the cheers Tuesday at Boston
Former Boston Red Sox star

Football

L Leaders				Team Offense			
(Through Sept. 26)				Team Defense			
	Yds	Touch	Punt		Yards	Rush	Punt
inter	977	787	4854	Danvers	983	363	619
tion	4672	1357	3464	Jets	682	269	542
tion	4177	1048	3069	Texans	746	382	540
tion	3823	1298	3994	Houston	727	317	617
tion	3823	1048	3069	Raiders	698	364	524
tion	3462	997	3176	Cincinnati	695	315	580
tion	3465	776	3267	Cleveland	681	217	654
tion	3465	776	3267	Albany	648	194	646
tion	3465	776	3267	Seattle	637	283	264
tion	3465	776	3267	Indianapolis	620	169	664
tion	3465	776	3267	San Diego	614	214	610
tion	4138	1282	3241	New England	592	267	295
tion	4238	1694	3567	Pittsburgh	451	241	216
tion	4074	1589	3201	Kansas City	414	247	165
tion	4516	1441	3479				

[illegible]

Edm	0	0	0	0	0	34	Kearse, Clav.	48	45	470	4	2	
er, Horn	0	0	0	0	0	29	Ekosson, Ch.	55	31	439	4	1	
ith, Tr	0	0	0	0	0	48	Kerby, Burf.	50	55	598	4	1	
Swains (C)							Bachers						
C	P	D	S	O	P	P	NG	YD	RS	LG	LT		
alls, C.B.	38	29	5	0	150		Brooks, Inc.	13	256	174	32	1	
ard, W	20	23	0	0	116		Hermann, Burf.	31	222	266	32	1	
ard, W	22	26	0	0	115		Shaw, C.	13	175	62	20	1	
ing, Tr	22	26	0	0	115		Oliver, H.	11	180	164	39	2	
rs, Dr	25	26	0	0	109		Quinn, Mla.	11	159	165	28	1	
Swains (Field Goals)							Swains (Tackles)						
AW	43	49	49	49	49	49	TD	Run	Rat	Ref	P		
alls, C.B.	34	29	45	49	49	49	Hecher, J.	4	2	0	0	26	
ing, W	34	29	45	49	49	49	Ridley, Burf.	4	2	2	0	24	
rs, Dr	34	29	45	49	49	49	Turman, G.	2	0	0	0	28	
rs, Dr	34	29	45	49	49	49	Allen, Rolden	2	2	0	0	12	
rs, Tr	34	29	45	49	49	49	Anderson, S.	2	2	1	0	12	
Interceptions							Scoring (kicking)						
Me	Yds	TD	PAI	FG	LG	LT							
rs, W	4	129	41	2			Johannson, Sen.	0	0	0	2	49	24
rs, W	4	129	41	2			Korff, Don	0	0	0	0	42	23
rs, Tr	5	122	39	1			Zemmelman, H.	0	0	0	0	55	20
rs, Tr	5	122	39	1			Lehman, Ch.	0	0	0	0	48	19
rs, Tr	5	122	39	1			Lehman, Jeth.	0	0	0	0	34	13

No		Yes		Avg		No		Yes		Avg	
Ter	9	435	57	71	Stark, Ind.	3	37	67	47	70	69
Ter, Was	9	435	57	71	Horne, Min.	7	39	37	44	2	42
Cal	10	413	65	74	Montgomery, S.D.	10	42	38	43	42	42
Or	11	406	63	74	Conners, Ind.	12	43	37	43	42	42
Pa	12	367	63	74	Westmore, Min.	13	50	33	38	42	42
Pool Ratios						Pool Ratios					
No		Yes		Avg		No		Yes		Avg	
Pa	13	323	63	74	Jones, S.D.	3	32	37	31	8	1
Cal	14	348	63	74	Schwartz, Min.	3	46	22	3	8	0
Ter	15	348	42	73	Kelley, Nev.	4	11	20	3	10	0
Pa	16	340	32	73	Adams, Pa.	5	3	28	1	12	0
Cal, Or	17	461	73	73	Adams, Pa.	5	3	28	1	12	0
Michael Ratios						Michael Ratios					
No		Yes		Avg		No		Yes		Avg	
Pa	18	380	32	0	Polmer, N.C.	12	36	38	9	5	1
Cal	19	344	44	0	Edwards, Sen.	5	127	24	43	6	1
Cal, Or	20	297	20	0	Townsend, Tex.	10	10	10	0	0	0
Ter	21	399	24	0	Anderson, S.D.	10	25	25	9	0	0
Or	22	456	27	0		5	185	21	31	0	0

Base

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
First Game	
New York Yankees	100 90 800-2 0 0
Milwaukee Braves	004 100 800-2 0 0
John Leland (41), Filson (8) and Carson (10) at 10:00 p.m. Milwaukee	
Philadelphia Phillies	000 000 000-0 0 0
(8) and Surhoff, W-Higurs, 18-2, L-John (23-5, 5v-Milwaukee (22). HRS-New York	
Philadelphia (4), Milwaukee, Vinn (19), P. Second Game	
New York Yankees	320 300 200-10 0 0
Milwaukee Braves	000 010 000-0 0 1
Troup, Allen (3), Clemens (4), Rabeotti (3) at 10:00 p.m. Milwaukee	
Philadelphia Phillies	000 000 000-0 0 0
(11), Knudsen (5), Plesac (7), Crim (7), Aldrich (9) and Schroeder, W-Clemens	
18-2, L-Crim, 5-4, 5v-Milwaukee (20). HRS-Phil-	
adelphia (2), Young (20)	
Third Game	
Philadelphia Phillies	000 300 010-1 0 0
Baltimore Orioles	200 001 000-0 0 0
Norris, C. (41), Edsinger (4), Wells (3) at 7:00 p.m. Baltimore	
Philadelphia Phillies	000 000 000-0 0 0
(11), O'Connor (8), Griffin (8), Hildebrand (4) and Kennedy, W-Wells, 4-2, L-Balfanz, 2-7	
Philadelphia (2), Toronto, Bannard (4), Baltimore, Mar-	

Major League Standings

East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	92	59	.607	—
Brewster	91	60	.602	1 1/2
Orlando	88	63	.585	3 1/2
New York	82	68	.541	9 1/2
Florida	79	71	.521	12 1/2
San Diego	67	83	.447	20 1/2
San Francisco	57	93	.375	29 1/2
West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	91	70	.564	—
Atlanta	74	74	.500	4 1/2
San Jose	73	75	.493	5 1/2
San Francisco	72	76	.487	6 1/2
San Diego	71	81	.464	11 1/2
San Jose	68	84	.442	14 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	99	61	.616	—
Cincinnati	84	76	.520	15 1/2
Philadelphia	80	80	.500	4 1/2
Pittsburgh	75	76	.494	14 1/2
San Francisco	72	78	.479	18 1/2
San Diego	72	78	.479	18 1/2
West Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	92	70	.566	—
San Diego	75	78	.488	6 1/2
Los Angeles	75	78	.488	6 1/2
San Francisco	75	78	.488	6 1/2
San Diego	63	87	.420	17 1/2

9.16

PGA Leaders

(Through Sept. 31)

EARNINGS

	Ten	Money
1. Curtis Strange	34	\$74,047
2. Paul Azinger	23	\$61,294
3. Scott Simpson	26	\$52,022
4. Ben Crenshaw	23	\$45,294
5. Larry Wadkins	19	\$44,745
6. Payne Stewart	23	\$44,316
7. Tom Kite	22	\$44,316
8. Larry Mize	28	\$40,430
9. David Frost	23	\$32,090
10. Mark McCumber	25	\$22,590

SCORING

1. David Frost, 70.52, 2. Don Pook, 70.52, 3. Tom Kite, 70.52, 4. Mark McCumber, 70.52, 5. Paul Azinger and Ben Crenshaw, 71.52, 6. Larry Wadkins, 72.52, 7. Curtis Strange, 73.52, 8. Scott Simpson, 74.52, 9. Larry Mize, 75.52, 10. Payne Stewart, 76.52.

DRIVING DISTANCE
John McConline, 284.7; D. Davis Love 111, 1.2; J. Gary Sander, 284.2; G. Gary Narum, 1.2; A. Mac O'Quinn, 271.1; F. Paul Couper, 270.9; J. Don Biehn, 274.7; Bill Gussler, 274.0; W. R. Paul, 272.5; L. Mike Colacovae, 272.2.

DRIVING ACCURACY
Calvin Parks, 382.3; Mike Nadeau, 379.5; David Peters, 363.2; Larry Allen, 379.6; J. Gary Sander, 379.5; J. Don Biehn, 378.2; J. Paul Couper, 378.1; Bill Gussler, 356.5; J. Bruce Lusk, 356.1; Tom Olson, 354.

GREENS IN REGULATION
J. Paul Couper, 77.9; J. Bruce Lusk, 77.7; J. Gary Sander, 77.2; Tom Watson and Mark O'Meara, 76.1; J. Don Biehn and John McConline, 75.9; J. Gary Narum and Scott Heath, 75.0; Curtis Strawn, 69.9.

PUTTS PER GREEN
Ken Brown, 1.61; J. Gary Narum, 1.49; J. Paul Couper, 1.35; Larry Mike and J. Gary Sander, 1.31.

PAIR BREAKERS
 Curtis Strawn and Mark Colacavich,
 2, Has State, 201, 2nd and 2nd
 274.4, Ben Carrison, 212.7, Dan Pol,
 2 and 2 Davis Lane 111, 211.7, 2 and 2nd.

SAND TRAP KAVES
 Robert Thompson, 441, 2, Paul Acliner,
 2, Scott Thompson, 455, 4, Fuzzy Zentler,
 1.5, Duane Thompson, 444, Mark Colacavich,
 2, Brett Clement, 388, 2 and David Frank,
 2, Brett Upson, 583, 10, Chris Bach, 587.

SENIOR TOUR POINTS
 Cbs Cst Rodriguez, 599.41, 2, Bruce
 Cameron, 144.125, 2, Bob Charles, 1222.34, 4,
 7 Plover, 1155.91, 5, Miller Barber,
 122.26, 4, Dutch Douglas, 764.25, 7, Grville
 Fisher, 779.25, 2, Bala Bala, 151.51, 6, Betty
 Cooper, 744.24, 76, Les Elder, 714.94.

hall

Delaware	211 933 899-4 12 8
District of Columbia	202 462 100-2 11 0
Florida	305 462 100-2 11 0
Idaho	208 333 899-4 12 8
Illinois	312 333 899-4 12 8
Indiana	317 333 899-4 12 8
Iowa	319 333 899-4 12 8
Kansas	913 333 899-4 12 8
Kentucky	606 333 899-4 12 8
Louisiana	504 333 899-4 12 8
Maine	603 333 899-4 12 8
Maryland	410 333 899-4 12 8
Massachusetts	617 333 899-4 12 8
Michigan	313 333 899-4 12 8
Minnesota	612 333 899-4 12 8
Mississippi	601 333 899-4 12 8
Missouri	314 333 899-4 12 8
Montana	406 333 899-4 12 8
Nebraska	402 333 899-4 12 8
Nevada	702 333 899-4 12 8
New Hampshire	603 333 899-4 12 8
New Jersey	201 333 899-4 12 8
New Mexico	505 333 899-4 12 8
New York	212 333 899-4 12 8
North Carolina	704 333 899-4 12 8
North Dakota	701 333 899-4 12 8
Ohio	216 333 899-4 12 8
Oklahoma	405 333 899-4 12 8
Oregon	503 333 899-4 12 8
Pennsylvania	215 333 899-4 12 8
Rhode Island	401 333 899-4 12 8
South Carolina	803 333 899-4 12 8
South Dakota	605 333 899-4 12 8
Tennessee	615 333 899-4 12 8
Texas	214 333 899-4 12 8
Utah	801 333 899-4 12 8
Vermont	802 333 899-4 12 8
Virginia	703 333 899-4 12 8
Washington	206 333 899-4 12 8
West Virginia	304 333 899-4 12 8
Wisconsin	414 333 899-4 12 8
Wyoming	307 333 899-4 12 8

Korean City	851 002 000 1-4	8 2
Seattle	730 000 000 0-3	10 8

[illegible]

Los Angeles	000 021 070-4	7	1
San Francisco	070 700 070-3	70	1

Soccer

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP
GROUP 1 QUALIFIER

Ireland 3, Hungary 2
Poland: Greece 0, Netherlands 5, Poland 4
Hungary 4, Cyprus 1

Rescheduling matches: Oct. 14, Hungary vs. Greece, Poland vs. Netherlands; Oct. 23, Netherlands vs. Cyprus; Nov. 11, Cyprus vs. Poland; Dec. 2, Hungary vs. Cyprus; Dec. 16, Greece vs. Poland

GROUP 2 QUALIFIER

Publisher: Belknap's 18) Ireland 9) Belknap
Belknap & Lauenburg v. B.
Subscription: Del. 14 Scotland vs.
Belknap, Ireland vs. Belknap? Nov. 11, Bel-
knap vs. Lauenburg/Belknap vs. Scotland?
ac. S. Lauenburg vs. Scotland.

Transition

BAREBALL
Americans League

MILWAUKEES—Purchased the contract of
and Kompinski, outfielder, from Denver of
the American Association. Sent Edie Kline,
outfielder, to Nashville of the American
association to complete an earlier deal with
Cincinnati Reds.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League
MARTFORD—George Stasenko
wins and Jim Thompson, right wing, Knott

Chayowski, Brian Johnson and George Perrele, captains, and Mickey Krametschik, winger. Added Allyn Cook, left winger, and Terry Stewart, defenseman, to Milwaukee of International Hockey League. Returned Tom Chapman, defenseman, to Belleville of Ontario Hockey League; Kelly Chase, left winger, to Elmiston of the Western Hockey League; Mark LaForte, defenseman, to St. Mary of the OHL; and Terry Vauz, defenseman, to Brandon of the WHL.

NEW JERSEY—Released Bill MacMillan, left winger. Added Wally Chapman, right winger, to the roster.

COLLEGE

MASSACHUSETTS—Announced the resignation of an All-American, diving coach.

MARYLAND—Norman Gerald S. Conway received a scholarship to increase academic standing.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DUBLIN, Ohio, — Tony Jacklin

Barcelona Is Said to Fire Soccer Coach Venable
The Associated Press
BARCELONA — The Barcelo-



220

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1/1	ticket	146.50	82.50	31.25	1 class	Charge to my Visa <input type="checkbox"/> MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Signature</td> <td>Expiration Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Month Year</td> </tr> </table>	Signature	Expiration Date		Month Year
Signature	Expiration Date										
	Month Year										
1/2	ticket	861.80	495.00	287.25	8 classes	American Express <input type="checkbox"/> Diners <input type="checkbox"/>					
1/2	ticket	75.50	42.00	26.40	1 class	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable to <input type="checkbox"/> Visa Signature <input type="checkbox"/> Valid only <input type="checkbox"/> where legal.					
1/4	ticket	429.80	255.00	118.30	6 classes						
1/4	ticket	42.50	22.50	14.00	1 class						
1/4	ticket	243.90	136.00	63.80	6 classes						
2/4 + 2/5	ticket	112.50	62.50	38.80	1 class						
2/4 + 2/5	ticket	567.50	319.00	272.50	1 class	 State licensed lottery agent E. G. HEILE	Reimburse 7 8500 Mainz West Germany				

Deer Coach Venable

Argentine César Luis Menotti. Barcelona has finished second for the past two seasons.

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2/4 + 2/8	112.50	62.50	38.80	1 class
COMB	675.00	375.00	292.80	6 classes

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